

E 111
.G23

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



00002402683







"The name of America must always exalt the just pride of patriotism."—WASHINGTON.
"I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American."—WEBSTER.

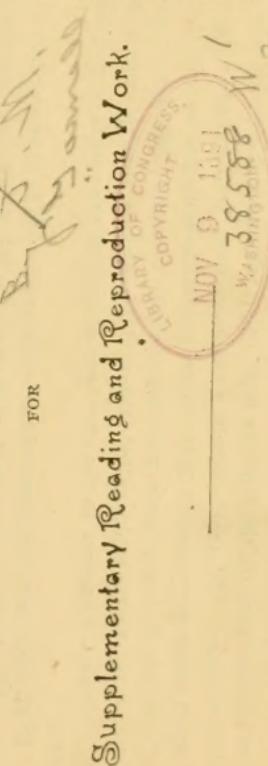
✓ THE AMERICAN HISTORY SERIES.

359
The World's Fair Number.

Christopher Columbus

AND

THE NEW WORLD OF PROGRESS;



Supplementary Reading and Reproduction Work.

FOR

COPYRIGHT 1891, BY
Columbus Educational Publishing Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Property of _____

Address _____

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land."—MOSES INSPIRED.

"The truth shall make you free."—NEW TEST.

"America is another world for opportunity."—EMERSON.
"Make a note of it."—CAPT. CUTTLE

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

⑤ THE eve of the World's Columbian Exposition it is expected that the discovery of America will receive special attention. This tablet has been prepared to get the pupils interested in American history. It is not to displace any book, but to precede, and create a relish for historical study.

Let the pupils in the lower grades use it as supplementary reading, and the story as a composition on the opposite page, using ink and making each page a model of neatness. Make each exercise a language lesson, both oral and written. Read up on each topic yourself. In the higher grades, the scholars can write their reproductions in their own style, with enlargements from their histories, or they may write essays on the topics called Historical Recreations, or simply the result of their search for answers to the questions, comparing the usages of that day with this.

In all cases have it understood that each production is to be worthy of a Columbus Day in their own school, or fit to send to the Educational Exhibit at the Quadri-Centennial at Chicago.

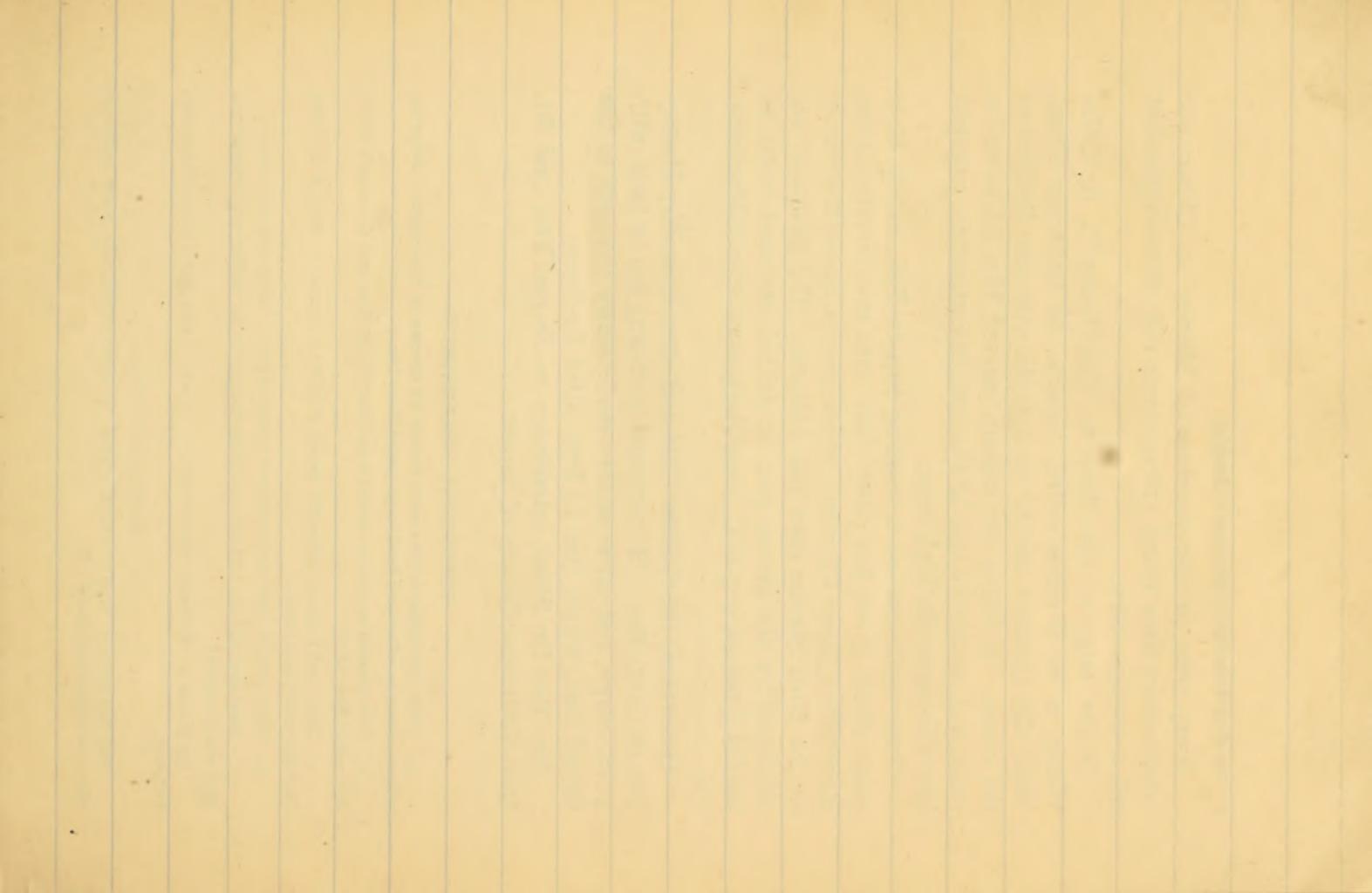
Bring in all the histories you can find on the subject, and encourage the pupils to search for themselves. This work of itself aside from the information now in demand, will give a discipline as valuable as does arithmetic or grammar.

Follow the natural order. Show how the present depends on the past. Trace the factors that produced our glorious republic to their originals. Show how the romantic drama that was here in progress four hundred years ago, with those cruel customs then called christian, has rolled away those bloody scenes to give us a more enlightened civilization. Go to the foundations of American institutions and your classes will have a firmer faith in the progress of the nation. This is teaching patriotism in a practical way. Give it a fair trial and you will get results that your patrons may well be proud of.

Have a Columbus Day in school every Friday as a part of your literary exercises. Invite parents to hear the reading and examine the tablets. The pupils will take more pride in preparing their work.

We will all be called upon for a Columbian exhibit for October 12, 1892. The schools that use the *World's Fair Number* will have work in convenient form to send.

When you want more literature for the Columbus Day, write the publishers of this Tablet.



I. The First Authentic (?) Discovery of America.

Away over in the province of Shen-se in China, our missionaries have found (1890) some old manuscripts that tell a strange story.

In the reign of the Emperor Chi-Hoang-Ti, or Chin-Wang, as he is often called, because he built the Great Wall, the Chinese carried on a trade with the dwellers of the ocean. A brave sea captain, named Hee Li, owned a junk, and under the seal of that mighty monarch, engaged in traffic upon the high seas.

Once while out on a coasting trip, in Feb., 217 B. C., a great storm drove his puny junk into the current called Kuro-Sivo (Japan Current), which sweeps across the Pacific as the Gulf Stream does the Atlantic. His compass was damaged by the storm, and he drifted eastward until he landed, June 10, 217 B. C., near the present site of Monterey, Cal.

He entered the Golden Gate and named the bay Hoang-Tsi, or Great Bay. He returned to Shang-hai in Sept. with a rich cargo, and other sailors made many voyages to the far-off land, which Hee Li first called Fu-Sang.

See Rev Dr. Shaw, missionary to Se-gan Foo, and Rt. Rev. Williams, Bishop of Japan.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What European sailors were driven by storms to the coast of America, whose countries afterward held large possessions here?
 2. Why should we accept Cabral's, or Biarni's, or Cam and Cortereal's report and reject Hee Li's?
 3. How could sailors cross the ocean without a compass? Which of these had and which had none?
 4. What people used the mariner's compass first? How long ago was it?
 5. How long did the Chinese use their magnetic car before our electric rail-way was invented?
- See *Guide to Historical Recreations No. I*, and Amerigo's *Donno Christoforo Colombo*.

REPRODUCTION.

Tell the story of Hee Li's first voyage to America and add some incidents that you think took place.



II. The Oldest Tradition of a Western World.

The most marvelous is the report that Solon gave of the "Lost Atlantis". He visited Egypt 550 years before the Christian era, and learned from the priests of Sais this wonderful legend:

In the distribution of the earth by the gods, old Neptune received an island for his lot. Up among its mountains dwelt a great man, Evenor, and his wife Lucippe. They had an only daughter. This girl was growing up to womanhood, when both her parents died. Neptune fell in love with and married this maiden. Of their five pair of twins, Atlas, the eldest, after whom the island was named, became king. His sons reigned after him till nine thousand years ago, when the warriors of that oceanic empire had conquered Africa and Europe, as far as Italy. The Athenians met them in battle, and drove them back to their Atlantic realm. Then in a single night a tremendous earthquake sank the island with all its splendid cities and valiant men. All went down together in the yawning chasm where ever since has rolled the mighty Atlantic. So says the legend of "Lost Atlantis."

We find frequent references among ancient writers to the islands beyond the "Pillars of Hercules." Is it more unreasonable to believe that Atlantis *sank* than to say the Canaries and lofty Teneriffe *arose* in the midst of the ocean? See Bourbourg, Donnelly, and Winsor.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What Grecian philosopher first reduced this legend to writing?
2. What did Aristotle write about the same island?
3. How did Diodorus of Sicily say this island was discovered?
4. What geographical facts favor the story of Atlantis?
5. What are the probabilities that this myth was manufactured from sailors' yarns?

See *Student's Guide, Amerigo's Donou Columbus*.

REPRODUCTION.

Write the story of Atlantis in your own words and way, and enlarge it as much as you like.

Give your opinion about the "Isle of Atlantis."

III. Influence of the Legend of "Lost Atlantis."

From the nautical school of Egypt sailors ventured upon the sea, Pharaoh Necho sent his ships around Africa 2100 years before De Gama doubled the cape of Good Hope. But the Phoenicians took the lead. They and their colonies first opened the way for the real discovery of America.

The Fortunate Is. (Canaries) were first discovered by the Carthaginians and then lost sight of for 1300 years, when Bethencourt colonized them again.

The Mysterious Is. (Madeira) were first found by Macham and his repentant bride, Anne Dorset, in the time of the Black Prince, under the most romantic elopement.

The story as told by Alcaforado :—Macham loved a lady of rank whose parents forced her to marry a "man of quality," whom she despised. She ran away with Macham. The lovers, by stealth, took ship for France. A tempest drove them upon this then lone island. Their ship was lost and they were left to their fate. The lady died of fright; Macham of grief. Their remains rest together on "Lovers' Land in the Atlantic." So ends the tragedy. See Amerigo's DONNO COLOMBO, Gilman, and Winsor's *Narrative Hist. of AMERICA*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. When did Pharaoh Necho live? What did he do?
2. What does Strabo tell of Phoenician enterprise?
3. Who was the Black Prince? For what deeds noted?
4. Who re-discovered the "Lovers' Land?" Who was Perestrello?
5. How was the discovery of America connected with that same "Lovers' Land?"

See *Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Reproduce the story of the Mysterious Islands.

IV. The Fabulous Islands Reported in the Atlantic.

From such stories of islands known to exist, many imaginary ones were fabricated. The most wonderful was that of St. Brandon, named from a Scotch (?) abbot who sought to convert the giant infidels on it. The "saint-errant" succeeded, but the island is still a myth. The people on the Canaries said they saw it often, and the over-credulous imagined it may yet be found.

Four hundred years ago there was a rumor of Antillia with its seven cities "plated with gold and paved with pearl," to which seven bishops had fled with their people to escape slavery under the Moors in Spain. Now all unknown.

There was a ridiculous story of an island with its "fountain of health in which if a decrepit man bathed he would be at once restored to health." So wrote Peter Martyr to Pope Leo X. De Leon in 1512 took a patent "to proceed to discover this Island of Bimini," with the proviso that he "was to be governor for life if he succeeded." (Would he ever need to die? Why?)

But when De Leon explored Florida in 1513, though "he plunged into many a muddy pool, in his vain search for the fountain," yet he died as all other mortals do. See Amerigo's *Donno Colombo*. Irving's *Columbus. America.*

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What can you tell about St. Malo's speaking birds on the Isle of St. Brandon?
2. Why did the Portuguese try to run down that "illusory island?"
3. How did Dom Pedro's map, Toscanelli's chart and Behaim's globe of 1492 show Antillia? Where place St. Brandon?
4. What does Dr. E. E. Hale say of the fabulous Island off Ireland?
5. Why was the Isle of Bresil marked on the Admiralty map until 1873, if there was no island there?

See *Guide to No. I, Amerigo's Donno Colombo*, Butterworth.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a story of your own about some of those "Hide-and-Seek Islands." Tell another marvelous tale that some people once believed.

V. Some Traditional Visits to America.

N. B.—A whole chapter in every line. Make a story out of each one.

Alaska visited by roaming Tartars—Date unknown.

Peru visited by sea-faring Malays—No date.

Yucatan visited by Phœnicians, about 1300 B. C.

“Fu-Sang” [Mexico] visited by Buddhist priests, about 432 A. D.

Iceland visited by King Arthur, Celt., about 495 A. D.
“Snow-Land,” visited by Irish monks, about 725 A. D.
White-mans-land, [Va.] visited by Icelandic jarls, about 886 A. D.

Pleasant Land, [S. C.] visited by Madoc, Welsh, about 1170 A. D.
Newfoundland visited by J. Vas Costa, Portuguese, about 1463 A. D.

West Indies visited by Alonso Sanchez (?) Spanish, about 1484 A. D.
“Unknown-Land” [S. Amer.] visited by Martin Cousin, French, about 1488 A. D.

Baccala-Land [Sable Is.] visited by Basque fishermen about 1490 A. D.
Story:—On board Cousin’s ship in 1488 was one Pinzon, who during the voyage became so mutinous that on his return to Dieppe the captain had the magistrate dismiss him from the maritime service of the city. To get even with the captain, this Pinzon went to Spain and told Columbus all about Cousins’ discovery.

See Forster’s *Northern Voyage*, Michel and Parkman.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS

1. What is claimed for early Arabian explorations?
 2. Who are called “the Yankee skippers of the ancient world?”
 3. What can you find about the “Passage of King Arthur?”
 4. Which of these sea-rovers were heathen? Which Christian?
 5. By whom was Christianity first brought to this country?
- See *Guide to Recreations*.

INTRODUCTION.

Read up on one of these voyages at home and write it out at school.

- VI. Several Pre-Columbian Discoveries of America.
- California discovered by HEE LI, *Chinese Scraman*, 217 B. C.
Mexico discovered by HOEI SHIN, *Alsatian Buddhist*, 464
A. D.
- Iceland discovered by Irish Caldees 725 A. D.
Iceland re-discovered by NADDOD, *Norse Iking*, 860
A. D.
- Greenland sighted by GUNNBIORN, *Saa King*, 876 A. D.
Newfoundland sighted by BJARNI HERJULFSON, *Norwegian*, 986 A. D.
- Labrador discovered by LEIF ERIK, Scandinavian earl,
1000 A. D.
- Vinland visited by ERIK URSI, Bishop of Vinland, 1121
A. D.
- Thule visited by Christopher Columbus 1477 A. D.

First Practical Discoveries.

- Guanahana Island discovered by COLUMBUS, *Genoese*,
1492 A. D.
- The continent first discovered by CABOT, *Genitian*, 1497
A. D.
- South America discovered by the renowned COLUMBUS
1498 A. D.

Norseman's Story:—The first white man killed by the Skraelings [Indians] in Vinland was Thorwald Erikson. Gudrid, the wife of his brother Thorstein, came with her husband to take the dead viking home. But Thorstein died in Vinland, and Gudrid returned with the bodies to Greenland. Karisene, a bold sea-king, then made love to this lady. After the Yule festival their nuptials were duly celebrated. But Gudrid had tasted grapes in Vinland and longed for more.

"I wonder," she said, "that you, a mighty man, should starve in Greenland, when Vinland is so near."

"Thorfinn" Karisene took his wife's advice. They came to Buzzard's Bay (W., and there little Shore was born, the first child of European blood in America, and from whom the famous Thorne-walden is descended.

"Thorvald shall live for aye in Thowalden."
Gudrid went home, made a pilgrimage to Rome, and told about the "grapes" of which Columbus might have heard.

See Prof. Rafn, R. B. Anderson, and T. W. Higginson.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. How does Gov. Arnold's "Old Mill" at Newport prove that the Norsemen ever landed here?
2. What does the "Dighton Rock" show? Had Thorfin 151 men and 12 women here?
3. What connection between Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" and the armor of Thorwald?
4. If the Norsemen ever lived in this happy land, why did they leave it?
5. Where was a church built in America in the first millennium after Christ?

WRITTEN WORK.

Write the "Story of Thorwald," or tell all you can find about the people of Greenland and Iceland emigrating to our country in the last decade.

VII. The Original Discoverer of America—Who?

Who saw this country first?

"The oldest inhabitant," you say.

But it was not Columbus, in 1492—not Rodrigo, the night before—not Bjarni, 986—not Are Marson, 983—not Flokko, 865—not Hec Li, 217 B. C.—not Pytheas, 340 B. C.—though each one thought he found it first.

Columbus found Indians here in 1492. Erikson saw man-eating Skraelings in 1001. The Aztecs, 1090, drove out the Toltecs, the victors in 854. Each invader subdued a weaker tribe. The Indian's "wigwam,"—the Eskimo's "ice-hut,"—the Pueblo's "stone-city,"—the Mandan's "dug-out,"—the Mound-builder's "tomb,"—the Cave-dweller's "den,"—the Drift-man's "lair,"—each supplanted the other. Yet these wild savages were *men*, "a little lower than the angels," it is true, but crowned with human reason.

See Amerigo's *Domo Colombo*, Short's *Americans of Antiquity*, Winsor's *America*, Bancroft's *Native Races*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Is the date of "Fore-fathers' Day" in New England incontestably correct?
2. Was the first year of the Christian era 1493 years before the Columbian Exposition?

3. Is there any mark on the American continent to show that the Norsemen ever landed? What is it?

4. Did any explorer ever find a land totally uninhabited? What country?

5. Who lived here before the Indians? Before the Mound-builders?

See *Student's Guide*, Magazine of Amer. History.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a story about the Mound-builders, telling what you think about them. If you have any of their implement flints or arrow heads, pottery or pipes, describe them as accurately as you can, and bring any of your antiquarian curios with you to school.



VIII. A School-boys' Opinion about "Where the Indian Came From"—Gathered from his Reading.

1. He came from Asia before it seceded, or
2. He paddled Bering's St. in a birch-bark canoe, or
3. He floated down the Arctic Current like a bear, on an iceberg, or
4. He sailed across the "Sea of Darkness" before Atlantis sank, or
5. St. Patrick sent him from the Emerald Isle, a missionary to the heathen, or
6. Prester John brought him over with the "Ten Lost Tribes of Israel," or
7. "We didn't come," the Red men say, "no; pale-face he came."
8. The Micmacs said they descended from trees.
9. The Kickapoos had a notion that long-tailed Bruin was their brother gone wild.
10. Tecumisch looked to the sun as his father and the earth as his mother.
11. "Lo," the poor Indian, is the child of the "Great Spirit."

Read Catlin, Bancroft, H. H. and Bryant and Gay.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What tribes once trailed over the hills, or along the valleys where you now live?
2. What rights did the Indians have to their happy hunting grounds? Have we any better right to our homes?
3. Has the Indian race increased or decreased since found by Europeans?
4. What noble traits have been found in the native American?
5. Can the Indian be civilized? How best done? Where should the schools for that purpose be located?

Read Morgan, Foster, Thatcher.

WRITTEN WORK.

Reproduce the most pathetic story you have ever read about the treatment of the red race by the white, or describe an Indian "ghost dance." Read about it first.

IX. One Ever-famous Voyage to America to be Taught in Every School in Every Land.

Let it be granted that the Chinese, Phoenicians, Norse, Basque, Welsh, Dutch and Irish, each drifted to America before Columbus found it. The world was none the better for their coming. Columbus alone made the first *practical* discovery of the western world, that opened up a highway for our Euro-American traffic in goods and civilizing thought.

He alone was the occasion of the call "heard around the world": "Come to the World's Fair—unite in one all the industries of the earth—harmonize all divergent interests which have kept nations at war since the dispersion of the race."

Let it be claimed that Columbus got his ideas from others; that Aristotle taught "The earth's circumference is not large";¹—Strabo, "We might journey by sea from Iberia [Spain] to India";²—Seneca, "For what is the distance from the shores of Europe to India—a few days' sail,"—Let it be shown that Tascanelli sent him a chart with islands all through the Atlantic—that he found Vinland on a map from the Vatican—saw it on Adam of Bremen's, published in 1073—on Martin Behaim's in 1491—that sailors had seen lands in the west and told Columbus of them, as Pinzon and the "nameless pilot"—yet these detractions only make Columbus' genius shine over all others like an electric headlight over a tallow candle. They came without purpose, and returned without result. Columbus sailed, as he believed, under a commission from Heaven to open a route to the commerce of India and carry the Gospel to the heathen. His faith in his "orders" made his western world a reality—to all others it had been a dream.

This is the discovery we celebrate—a new world opened for a higher civilization, where all nations may meet and blend into one—a country of republican governments with equal rights for all. See Amerigo's *Domo Columbus*.

RECREATIONS.

1. If Columbus' notions depended upon his reading, what did his imagination find to feed upon in the works of Marco Polo? of Mandeville? of Aliaco? and of Ptolomy?

2. What is the greatest object to be attained by the World's Columbian Fair?
See *Guide to Historical Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Read and then write all you know about Marco Polo or John de Mandeville, or tell what you know of the coming Quadri-Centennial.

X. Birth and Boyhood of Christopher Columbus.

Young Christopher came to light under a *twil of obscurity*. He was born, but nobody knows when nor where. Ramusio thinks it was in 1430, Hunboldt, 1436, Pescuel, 1457. Each writer proves his point, but his son Fernando says, do "I not know, and can find no record." Of his birth place it may as justly be said, as of the Grecian poet:—

"Seven rival towns contend for Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread,"
And thirteen cities profess to hold the spot.
Where Cristoforo capered first within his natal cot.

Belloy (1874) says the citizens of Cogoreto still point out the hut in which our hero "first saw the light," but a commission appointed by the Genoese Academy of Sciences voted it to Genoa. He lived in Genoa, we are sure, when but a little boy.

His father saw signs of genius in the lad, and sent him to college at the "early age of nine;" and set him at Latin, astrology and philosophy. He emerged from the University "at the age of twelve," if tradition tells the truth.

His son simply says "He studied at Paria"—no more.

His father was a wool-comber. Young Christopher aspires to something higher. He goes off to school. He reads the "Travels of Marco Polo." That fills his head with wild adventure.

He leaves the University. Returns home. He tries wool-combing again. It is too tame. "I'll out of this wool," he vows.

He looks out upon the port. He sees the gaily decked vessels. He longs to go to sea and be a bold sailor too. See Amerigo, Irving, Tarducci.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Who was Homer? When and where did he live? And for what noted?
 2. If you had looked out with Columbus then on Genoa's busy mart, what would have impressed you most?
 3. What would you think of "her forests of masts and maritime splendor?"
 4. What is the first record known to have been made by Columbus?
- See *Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a story of your own about a boy who went to college and became a great man.

x1. **The Home School where our Hero Received his First Lessons in Patriotism.**

(Enter father and son.) As they stroll the streets of Genoa to see the sights young Christopher inquires:

"What is that for, father?"

"Those, my son, are the chains of the harbor of Pisa; they are hung over the gate of the bank of St. George to show that wealth wins as much as the prowess of our country-men."

"See that big fright eating up that poor fox! what's it doing that for, father?"

"That, boy, is the Genoese griffin, with the imperial eagle of Frederic, crushing the Pisan fox in its claws, to teach adventurous youth what this great republic can do."

"Who comes yonder from the Darse, father? What's he talking on the Molo for?"

"That, my lad, is your uncle Griego, commander of the marine forces of Louis XI. Hear him tell of his miraculous feats and victories won under the banner of the free."

"What's he my uncle for, pa? Now what's that other man going to do, pa?"

"That, my boy, is cousin Mozo. He commanded a squadron armed at his own cost; sailed under the Genoese flag through the strait of Gibraltar, and brought in several prizes, taken from the Barbarians on the great ocean."

"May I take a prize too, father, and be like Mozo when the people pat *me* on the back?"

Lessons like these are never lost. They have a strange fascination for a romantic mind. Let us see what followed.

See Amerigo's *Donno Colombo*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Where is the Bank of St. George? What is said of it?
2. Which is the oldest bank in the world?
3. How did Genoa compare in wealth with Venice? Why?
4. To what did Genoa owe her pre-eminence in that day?
5. What was the chief cause of her decline in power?

See *Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a story of what a little boy might see in the largest city you have ever seen.

XII. Our Hero's First Adventure on Water.

Young Christopher left college when but twelve years old. He "pulled wool" with his brother two years more. But he had studied geography and wanted to see the world. "I am ready for better business, and I am going to find it." At the age of fourteen he goes as cabin boy, with his father's consent, on a piratical cruise with his uncle Nicolo Criego. Then makes a trip with his cousin Mozo. Bossi says it was he who challenged the Venetian fleet off Cyprus, shouting "Viva San Giorgio!" to the rival's dismay.

Next he joins a naval expedition of John of Anjou against Naples in 1459.

In 1460 he assumes command of a vessel in the service of King Rene.

"It happened to me," writes our hero, "that I was sent to Tunis by King Rene to capture the galley Fernandina."

Fernando says he was in an engagement off cape St. Vincent:—Columbus commanded a vessel in Mozo's squadron. At break of day he sights four Venetian galleys, richly laden from Flanders. He engages one of them. The fight is furious. Fiery missiles soon set the ships on fire, lashed together with grappling irons. To escape the horrid flames both Venetian and Genoese sailors plunge into the sea. Both vessels burn, and the sailors jumping overboard continued to kill the wounded in the water.

Young Capt. Columbus is in the swim, and with a little "broken spar he floats six miles to land."

Read Amerigo, Belloy, Tarducci.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. How was commerce carried on during the XVth century?
2. Why were sailors forced to play the part of pirates?
3. What excuse had the Christians to give for capturing the craft of the Moslem?
4. Why did the republics of Pisa, Genoa and Venice prey upon each other's commerce?

5. What noted pirates have sailed from American ports? Where were they last pirates known?

See *Greek to Hereditoms*, Amerigo, Myers, Winsor.

WRITING WORK.

Describe Columbus' naval battle with "his country's hated rival" and his escape from his "burning brigantine."



XIII. Providential Blessings in a Dreadful Disaster.

Columbus was all anxiety for naval renown. He was crazy to become an admiral like Mozo Colombo or the Admiral Colombo of France. He sees his golden opportunity. He goes into the fight, and is fired out of his own vessel. He got a "duckling" in the briny deep—a "baptism," as one writer calls it—that changed his notions of glory and of the "poetry of the ocean."

That "direful encounter" in 1470 (?) was the turning point in this young man's life, that changed his course from the wild career of a bold buccaneer—for when half-drowned among the struggling wretches he had wounded, he was glad to be driven ashore by the waves of his sinking ship. He was fortunate, however, in grasping "that piece of broken spar" that carried him to land. Now, once more safe on shore, he thinks of home and mother—of her keen protest against a corsair's life for her son.

Dripping with brine as he sits on a rock, he is now disposed to act on her well-advised admonition, viz.: "In the tussle for life *terra firma* makes a better foothold than the uncertain ocean." So Christopher had found it.

There is nothing like a disaster at sea—unless it be a cyclone—to make a young man think. Nothing better than a shipwreck to make him keep his head above water. The best that can be done for some boys is to "pitch them overboard" and let them "sink or swim" as young Christopher did.

See Amerigo's *Donno Colombo* and Tarducci.

RECREATIONS.

1. If the name Christopher means "Christ-bearer" and Columbus means "dove," what "eternal fitness" do you see in it for this man?
2. If his father always spelled this name "Cristofer Colombo," how should it still be written?
3. Who was Saint Christopher and how does he appear on De Cosa's chart?
4. What connection did Fernando Co' on try to show between the "Discoverer" and that pious saint "with Christ on his shoulders in the deep waters" as shown in the paintings of the old masters?
5. How was Mr. Goodrich moved at the sight of such blasphemy?
See *Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

'Tell how somebody's life was made better by a sad misfortune.—How fame sometimes comes—not according to our wishes—but by 'crossing and crushing them.'



XIV. Young Christopher Appears at Lisbon—A Converted Man.

Columbus came up out of the water a converted man. He strikes out straight for Lisbon (1470).

This city was then the center of maritime adventure. Prince Henry was seeking a water route to India to avoid the troublesome Turks on land. The celebrated Behaim was there making maps for his African route.

A voyage to the Indies was everywhere the topic of the times. Columbus had sailed the great ocean, and found friends among the sailors at Lisbon.

In this mart of maritime art he finds his brother Bartholomew making maps. Columbus had been to school when a boy and learned to wield the pen. Indeed, Las Casas, his historian, who held many of his letters, says he might always "have earned his bread by the use of the pen." *Fac similes* of his writing may be seen in Winsor's *History of America*, in Goodrich's *Life of Columbus* and in others. So deaf a scribe! In this he had a fortune in his hand.

But he had more to recommend him. He had drawn maps at Genoa years before, while off the sea, and engaged in selling books. Yet better than all else, *he had tact* which he styles "*genius*," as he himself explains it, when writing to his Spanish sovereigns: "Most serene Princess: God has given me *genius*, and I have received from Him the spirit of understanding, and hands, apt to draw this globe and on it rivers, seas and cities, all in their proper places."

New expeditions are fitting out. Charts are wanted. Behaim is busy and Christopher gets a job.

See Amerigo's *Donno Colombo*, Abbot's *Life of Columbus*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Who was King John II, and who was Prince Henry?
 2. How was Portugal at the head of maritime enterprise?
 3. What important discoveries were made about this time by the Portuguese?
 4. What soon made Lisbon instead of Venice the "depot of Indian products?"
 5. How did she lose that advantage?
- See *Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Reproduce the story, or tell how some boy thrown upon the world to earn his living, found a position because he had studied hard at school.



xv. The Son of Destiny Solves the Problem that Puzzled the Mariners.

Young Christopher's escapades at privateering only prepared him for the voyage of discovery he was born to make. His leaving college only threw him into a more practical school. His shipwreck relieves him of the last idea of glory on the ocean.

Once more on land, he settles down to business to earn an honest penny. He opens a studio and calls in custom. His skill attracts attention. He is brought into contact with the boldest minds of the age. They are meditating unheard-of expeditions.

"To the Indies! To the Indies!" is the all-absorbing theme. "How shall we evade the tribute of the Turk? How get the trade from the 'Bride of the Sea?'" The chief commercial wealth of Europe was in the hands of Genoa and Venice. Their merchants brought from Asia rare spices, gems, and luxurious perfumes.

Prince Henry sets himself to win this trade. He seeks a new route to India. Varco attempts to sail around Africa. Perestrello tries it, too, and discovers the Madeira Is. Cadamasco thus first ran upon the Cape Verde Is. These were all Genoese sailors. Columbus was in luck in coming from "Genoa the Superb." He himself went as far as the Gulf of Guinea, or as he puts it, "through Guinea."

But how to get around to India, is what perplexes all. Columbus has a globe. He measures the distance across the continent to the "land of spices and gems." He sees Cathay marked on his chart reaching far out, as Aristotle taught, toward the coast of Spain. "There's a better way," he mutters, than through the Sultan's borders or across the burning line' [equator]. I must find it.

See Winsor's *America*, Amerigo's *Donne Colombo*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What is the width of the Atlantic ocean?
2. How wide did Columbus think it was?
3. Where then would that put the Isle of Cipango?
4. Did that error assist in bringing about the discovery of America more than the truth would have done?
5. Which was the longer route from Lisbon to Cathay, East or West.

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell what study it took or preparation for some great enterprise you have known or read of?



XVI. Columbus Gets an Inspiration—A New Idea.

Columbus sat brooding over his problem: "THE BEST WAY TO THE INDIES."

He had studied geography—had traveled—had seen strange sights by land and water—had read of all earth's distant wonders—had feasted his imagination upon all the marvelous reports of the weird extremes and boundless wealth of Cathay and Cipango—he had read—believed—devoured—digested both "*Mandeville*" and "*Maro Polo*" and all their extravagant stories, and now he decides to go himself and see what they had seen. But how?

He had sailed the seas before—seen all their sights—heard all the sailors' tales of boiling ocean, with krakens and mermaids escaping the "hairy hand of Satan." He shudders in his soul, and crosses his breast at the thought of doing something desperate. All at once something happens. A *new idea*—gentle as the germ of life—strikes him. He entertains it—it comes again. He calls it back—it strikes him harder, as if a spirit had said: "Go west to India, young man; go west!"

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What country was then called Cathay? Where was it?
2. What two Italian brothers first made full report on this country of anti-podes?
3. What was the Grand Khan's message on the Palo's return to the pope?
4. Did the Kahu wish his pagan subjects to embrace Christianity? Why?
5. Will an "idea" result in any good unless it is attended to? How did the intelligence of the Grand Khan in 1260, as reported by Polo, compare with the stupidity of the Grand Llama (1889) as reported by George Kennan? How do you explain that difference.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a story about some boy fussing with an idea that he could not manage such as a shorter way to get his lessons than by studying them.



XVII. A Visible Image of Columbus' Idea.

Giulio Monteverde, in his world-renowned statue in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, known as "The First Inspiration of Columbus," represents the "famous navigator" as a mere lad of susceptible nature, looking out over the vasty deep into the doubt-boding waste of chaos.

The subject—though but cold marble—speaks volumes as from an invisible spirit within, investing the figure and affecting the beholder as would the departed shades of the sleeping Admiral, if he were there in his glorified body, meditating, in a soul-entrancing mood, some momentous venture—looking through the mist-land of doubt into the certainties of divinity.

Let that statue rest, but list a moment to the story it tells: A man of God-given inquisitiveness is peering into the midnight blank to catch a gleam of the orb of day.

So sat Columbus, with book in hand and astrolabe beneath his feet, when the "divine afflatus" came. He cherished it through all the stages of ideal growth. While coasting that inland sea—from Cyprus to Chios—to Guinea—then back to the Levant—on commercial tours, or in his pious, though predatory exploits against the Infidel Moor—this idea comes—like a spirit whispering in his ear: "To the Indies, young man! Launch out to the west and land in the east!"

But an idea, like children—needs a deal of nursing before they amount to any good. So Columbus fondled and fed his idea until it grew to manhood's strength.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What city has but recently erected a monument to the memory of Columbus?
2. What has America done to show her respect for the great Discoverer?
3. Where can you find a noted effigy of Columbus? What does it say?
4. Where can you see the exploits of Columbus represented?
5. What would be the effect upon coming generations if such deeds were everywhere emblazoned in memorial marble?

WRITTEN WORK.

Describe the greatest statue you have ever seen and tell what you can about the hero for whom it was erected.

XVIII. What Motives Moved Columbus to Sail West to Find the East?

A SCHOOL BOY'S REASONS.

1. Because his geography taught him that "the earth is round."
2. Because he had practiced navigation and understood "night-sailing."

3. Because like the other smart boys he had read of adventures in Cipango. That turned his head—that way.
4. Because the ferocious Turk stood in the land route to India, and his genius whispered, "Right-about! Sail!"
5. Because he had faith in his scheme and courage to carry out his convictions.

6. Because he believed he had been called of God to make that trip, and he determined to do it.

7. Because Dante had placed his "earthly paradise" on the other side of the globe, and Columbus couldn't be satisfied until he had seen it.

SOME REASONS ASSIGNED BY MORE SAGACIOUS WRITERS.

1. He held to that "blessed error" of a narrow Atlantic—*Ignorance*.
2. He accepted the theory of Aristotle and Solinus—*Credulity*.
3. He believed that dead bodies of an unknown race were wasted in by the Atlantic—*Superstition*.
4. He was fulfilling the Apocalypse of Esdras and Isaiah—*Faith*.
5. He went as a missionary to convert the Grand Khan to the "true faith"—*Pietism*.
6. He wished to turn the tide of commerce toward his native country—*Patriotism*.
7. He wanted to gather in the gold and diamonds of India—*Merit*.
8. He wanted to do what nobody else had done and get there first—*Pride of ambition*.
All misguided guesses! His inspiration came as all good does from the Divine; but it was warmed into potential activity on the altar of—*conjugal love*. It takes God to breathe an inspiration into a man—it takes woman to give him the *push*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What reasons did Columbus himself assign for sailing westward?
2. What group of islands lying in the Atlantic were known to Columbus?
3. What distance had Solinus allowed from the Cape Verde Is. to Cipango?
4. What "two happy errors" does Irving say Columbus based his conclusions on?
5. What do Drs. Eggleston, Wigginson, Montgomery and Prof. Seeley say of Columbus' "running upon America in the dark," by accident? See *Student's Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a composition in which you show why Columbus, rather than Cabot or Cortreal, discovered America.

XIX. At Lisbon Waiting for that Living Hand that Pointed out the Promised Land.

"The first light and conjecture to this discovery," says Le Vega, "came of the pilot Sanchez, who came to lodge at the house of the famous Genoese."

Yet our hero had been with free-booters before—but when men consort with men alone, they usually *go to the bad*—man's elevation requires a woman's love. "Columbus was gradually kindled up to his grand design," writes Irving, "by the events of the times." That tells but half the truth—true as to outward facts, without the inner efficient force.

This young navigator, as Montevede shows, had the "inspiration" years before, but it had not been consecrated by a woman's prayers.

He had sailed around the classic Isles of Greece, and as a brave seaman engaged in battle with the Turk—had gone as captain in the service of Rene and, like a "bold buccaneer," had captured a Venetian galley. He was all business on a piratical venture—which only led toward "the wrong world"—not America. But after his "baptism in the briny deep," he becomes the most devoted of all the Roman Catholic church—the only Christian church of his day.

He is now a regular attendant upon the services at the convent of All Saints in Lisbon; and by his fidelity to the Holy See, as well as his military bearing—being "a young man of commanding presence," he attracts attention and wins the general esteem.

He makes the acquaintance of the "Old Navigator," Perestrello, governor of the Madeiras, and as Columbus was a wild sea-rover, returned to the land modes of civilized life, he is taken into society and welcomed to the homes of the wealthy hidalgos.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What are the facts in regard to that "dying pilot" Sanchez?"
2. Why are the Isles of Greece termed "classic" any more than Sicily or Sardinia?
3. Why did the Christian hate the Turk? What parts of Europe had the Turks overrun?
4. In what wars was Rene of Provence engaged? Result?
5. How were Gov. Perestrello's dominions in the Madeiras ruined? How did the rabbits get there?

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell how Columbus' church-membership could avail him in making preparations for his voyage; how his religious zeal assisted.

Here in the shades of the convent Columbus first meets the lovely Felipa Monis de Perestrello. Then at the “navigator’s” home he becomes a frequent caller.

This acquaintance soon ripens into friendship—then esteem—mutual admiration—then love—then a happy marriage.

Residing with his mother-in-law at Lisbon, he comes into possession of the papers, charts and nautical instruments of his father-in-law, now dead.

His darling spouse had inherited a sweet retreat on the “Hesperian Isle of Porto Santo.” Hither they removed to revel in the glories of that “soft summer isle,” and here little Diego is born.

Here in Aurora’s dawn they strolled the beach, gazing upon the castled banks of cumulo clouds low in the horizon, talking of the enchantments of St. Brandon’s Isle and the fabulous charms of Antillia, which Columbus’ native Genoese sailors had sighted, but never approached. Here Columbus first sees, in his enraptured imagination, the “Promised Land” to which he was called.

Gazing first upon those phantom isles reflected in the clouds, then upon their pictures in the eyes of his charming Felipa, he beholds the “fairy land of lovers,” looming far away in the west, but sending him an earnest in the gaze of his reassuring bride, whose looks of love he never could doubt.

Columbus is inspired—not more by the miraculous portent in the sky than by the lovely sight at his side. That *mirage* on the ocean is a miracle to him which he reads redoubled in the soul of Felipa, as the Christian sees a personal Christ in the word of God.

Thus the ideal becomes a thing of reality, and to Columbus, all came from Heaven.

RECREATIONS.

1. What is a “*mirage*” and how caused?
2. What regions are noted for such appearances?
3. What superstitious stories are to be referred to this phenomenon?
4. Where can mirages be seen in the United States?

WRITTEN WORK.

Reproduce the story of Columbus’ “Fairy Land in the Clouds.”



XVI. Columbus is Driven Out of His Eden.

Columbus is living in the full fervor of an unalloyed honeymoon on his island retreat. They have retired from the din of the city—have gone to live in their hearts' affection on their own Porto Santo in ocean's sacred solitudes.

He never would have seen his vision, but for the inspiring impulse of love. Though he refers it all to Deity; as in his will he writes: "In the name of the most Holy Trinity, who inspired me with the idea and afterwards confirmed me in it."

Yet, as we now see it, the "confirmation" came through his wife. He owes everything to a beautiful bride.

But she, like all other earthly joys, "took wings and flew away." And when she left, her work was so well done that Columbus never again lost faith in his divine call to discover "a new route to the Indies and new islands in the west."

But, as went his wife, so was his Eden lost. All went at once. House, home, lands, prestige, titles, rank—her own private island—"lovely Porto Santo"—nay, even the privilege of living with her sportive rabbits was taken away; and he, in his affliction, with his puny son, Diego, turned out without a nickel—evicted!

Thus forlorn and destitute, he sets out to seek his fortune, with nothing but a puling boy, a broken heart and a bare idea burning upon the altar of his soul.

RECREATIONS.

1. To what group does Porto Santo belong?
2. How did it come into the possession of "Admira" Perestrello?
3. Why was Columbus "evicted" from his wife's inheritance?
4. What romantic tragedy had occurred on the same group in the reign of Edward III.?
5. What European nations have had control of "lovely Porto Santo"?

See *Student's Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Describe the bereavement of Columbus in his "earthly paradise" or write the story of the saddest "Lover's Death" you have ever known.

XXII. What Kind of a Character Was the Christopher Columbus, Destined to Re-establish Christianity in the Western World?

Columbus was probably the greatest man of his age. Some think him a very bad man, because he engaged in piracy. But all chirstendom, at that time, defended that crime as politic. Some think him "wicked," because he advocated slavery and introduced the curse of Christian slavery into America. I say "Christian" slavery, because human slavery in that day was not only sanctioned by the Christian Church, but resorted to as a means of spreading the blessings of their Christian civilization. Any pagan prince who rejected this religion and spurned the cross was deemed worthy of death, his realms confiscated and all his non-conforming subjects slaves to the Christian powers. This was the standard of Christian justice practiced and acknowledged by all.

It won't do to say Columbus was a "fraud" because to christianize the heathen he introduced the system of slavery that destroyed them by the million!

No more may we say Mohammed was a hypocrite. He was an enthusiast, and the first convert he made was himself. He was a monomaniac—a mono-fanatic. So with Columbus.

Let us give him credit for his life-long fidelity to a holy calling as he understood it, for consistency so far as he could see by the light of his day.

Let us look upon him as a pious chevalier of the XVth century, inoculated with the doctrine, "The end justifies the means," but withal an honest old sailor before starting with him on his pilgrimage to find a patron.

See Irving, Goodrich, Abbott, Tarducci.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What changes have taken place in the last four hundred years in our Christian standards on "piracy?"

2. How did Christians look upon "slavery" four hundred years ago? How one hundred? How fifty? How now?

3. How has public sentiment changed in the last decade on the subject of lotteries? Is it right for the government to interfere?

4. Why is not the moral sense of society aroused against the crime of "baccarat" and all forms of gambling?

WRITTEN WORK.

Write an essay about some great man who met with discouragements in his life work.

XIII. Columbus Seeks Aid—Trudging Around from Kings to Camps and Courts.

First to John II of Portugal, who tried to steal the old sailor's scheme.

Then to the Genoese senate where his project was ignominiously bounced.

Perhaps to Venice by letter where the Council of Ten sat down on it.

Then to the Spanish Duke of Sidonia, who politely bowed him out.

Then the Duke of Celi who gave him a letter to Donna Belle.

Next at Cordova where the courts of Castile and Aragon vied in splendor.

There to Isabella's chaplain Fra Talavera, who "frowned on the foreigner."

Then in pitiable plight pleads for bread at La Rabida's convent gate.

Fra Perez de Marchena comes to the rescue with a lunch.

There little Diego munches a morsel and the hungry father ate a bite.

This is the scene over which Belloy and Lorges grow so eloquent.

Father Marchena calls in Doctor Fernandez to interview the stranger.

"What word do you bring, old man? What news to-night?"

"India with all its wealth of spices, gems and pearls, lies but a few leagues to the west."

"That's good news indeed; but where's the proof?"

"The proof is, the world is round, and Asia reaches eastward half through the ocean sea."

"That's better still; but who's been there to see?"

"I will carry the cross to the Grand Khan of Tartary as soon as their Catholic Highnesses furnish the ships."

"That's best of all. What say you, Fernandez?"

"Good, Father Perez, we'll help the stranger on his way."

With that they order the pilot of Lepe to mount his mule at midnight—Paul Revere like—and he's away to Cordova with a message to the queen's confessor, Talavera.

See Amerigo, Tarducci.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. To how many powers did Columbus propose his scheme?
2. What good reason for Genoa's rejecting it? England's? Portugal's?
3. Why did not King John II succeed in his mean steal?
4. What had recently transpired between Genoa and Spain?
5. What made Spain the leading power in christendom in the XVth century?

What lost her that rank?

See *Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a story on Columbus' disappointment, or the scene at La Rabida in your own words and way.

xxiv. Columbus Follows the Court—Appears Before the Juto at Salamanca.

There was war in Spain, 1486. The Crescent marked the Moslem, the Cross the Christian troops.

The pilot Velasco speeds his way to the court, but Tála-vera, the queen's confessor, opposes the plan. But Cardinal Mendoza espouses the cause of the vagrant dreamer.

The queen sends the "stranger" money to buy a mule, on which he is soon trotting over the hills of Andalusia. Columbus gets a hearing, and as "Ambassador of the Most High," he makes his plea:

"I wish only a few ships and I will reveal new sources of wealth to your Highnesses; but I must be Viceroy of those lands and have one-tenth of the profits."

The courtiers protest: "The madman! the tramp! the crank! and the monks join in the rebuff.

Columbus saddles his mule and starts for France. The Salamanca junto set his schemes at naught. Cardinal, bishops, friars and all. Hear them:

"The world round?" hoot they, No; the scriptures say it's flat." "What! men on the underside, walking with heels up and heads dangling down!" "Out on such nonsense!" cry those sages. "How will you ever sail up again? Away with the heretic! Put the madman out."

A midnight cloud obscured Columbus then. The Crescent had yielded to the Cross, but bigotry reigned in the Alhambra still. Columbus jogs along his sleepy mule. When lo, a fleet courier from the rear, calls out: "Come back! It's all right! Ferdinand has relented, your terms are accepted."

Columbus returns. But Ferdinand again refused. Then up spoke Isabel, "I pledge my jewels to raise the funds!"

The deed was by a woman done, that assured the opening of the Western world to the nations of Christendom.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. How had Ferdinand obtained his kingdom? How had Isabella?
2. Who were the "three kings of Spain," that Columbus met at Cordova?
3. Did Isabella make any outlay of her jewels or private funds?
4. Where was the scene of surrender of the Saracen power in Spain?
5. What act of perfidy toward his conquered subjects did Ferdinand commit?

WRITTEN WORK.

Enlarge upon the priests' objections to the reasoning of Columbus at Salamanca.



XV. That Eventful Voyage Long Delayed.

Columbus had lingered eleven years in Portugal with his plan in mind; and seven more were lost in Spain.

At last success has come. His "capitulations" are in his hands. A fleet of three vessels is to be at his command.

The seaport of Palos had been condemned to serve the crown for a year with two caravels. By royal decree these were assigned to Columbus.

But when the service was understood—a trip to the Indies over the "Sea of Darkness" with all its fatal bounds and ocean terrors—the seamen protested, scuttled one caravel, then misplaced her rudder.

The citizens sympathize with the terrified sailors. All think it a horrid sacrifice to send their sons and husbands off to certain death. "My man go! No;" each housewife cries, "We'll sink the ships."

And it is a singular fact that of all the daring sailors at Palos who boasted of the dangers they had braved on unknown waters, not one went aboard the admiral's vessel. Every man of his crew was, like himself, a foreigner—a stranger at Palos. There was one Irishman, Arthur Lake, and one Englishman, William Harries, in the mess. But whether there were 90 in all as Fernando says, or 120 as Peter Martyr counted them, or 180 as Winsor states, I do not know. This much we know: from the 30th of April till the 3d of August all Palos was in a ferment. Everything that could be thought of was done to delay and defeat the enterprise.

But the Pinzons were there, and proffered their vessels for the voyage and their cash for one-eighth of the expense, as arranged by Columbus with their highnesses. Thus the squadron was equipped and the sailor forthcoming.
See Amerigo, Belloy, Abbott.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS,

1. What were the "capitulations" of Columbus? When signed?
2. How was Columbus made a nobleman—*hidalgo*? What was his title?
3. Of whom did Isabella borrow the \$67,000 to fit up Columbus' fleet?
4. When and how was the queen re-imburded?
5. To what exchequer did the gold soon go?

WRITTEN WORK FOR PUPILS.

Describe the scene of terror at Palos when the sailors were impressed into the service of Columbus.



xxvi. Columbus Sets Sail O'er the Unknown Ocean.

All things are ready. The squadron at the dock, but such a fleet—the Santa Maria alone having any deck at all, the Pinta and Nina, open caravels, look like some little skiffs beside our great Etruria or Teutonic—but to those excited sailors in that distant day everything seemed—as to our once childish gaze—stupendous—colossal—awful!

Columbus, like an over-anxious child, put in his last night on shore at the convent of the La Rabida, on the hill-top overlooking Palos. At three o'clock in the morning on that ever-memorable 3d of August, 1492, he and Father Peroz passed down to the port.

The townspeople were already astir. The landing was alive with early risers, waiting to see the adventurers off. At the wharf Columbus confessed to the priest, the sailors did the same, and received the Father's benediction. Then at 5 A. M., with his chart from Toscanelli, a compass, an astrolabe, Columbus steps aboard the Maria just as the convent bell was ringing its matin peals. Then from his stand in the lofty stern he gave the command, “In Christ's name, spread the sails!”

The fleet is floating down the Odiel—now on the boundless deep, while weeping eyes are watching, from the pier, the last fond look of departing ones. Columbus, posing on the lofty stern, takes out his credential letter and reads:

“Ferdinand and Isabella to the King. . . . The Spanish Sovereigns have heard that You . . . have a great affection for Them and for Spain. . . . They accordingly send their Admiral, Christopher Columbus, who will tell you that they are in good health. . . .”
“GRENADA, April 30, 1492.”

Columbus, eager to pass in his papers to the Grand Khan, to “Prester John,” or whoever the oriental potentate, waited the farewell signals disappear as his Maria sped upon the “Ocean Sea.” See Amerigo, Helps, Tarducci.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Was it an honor, or a punishment, imposed on Palos to furnish Columbus a fleet?
 2. What was wrong with the Pinta when they started?
 3. Which vessel was furnished by the citizens of Palos?
 4. What did Columbus know about “Prester John,” or the “Khan o' Turkey?”
 5. What became of those “credentials” of Columbus?
- See *Student's Guide to Historical Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK FOR PUPILS.

Reproduce, in your own words, the parting scene at Palos, and compare it with a modern departure for an ocean cruise.

XXVII. The Crews of Columbus and their Superstitious Fears.

Some were convicts pressed into the service; others turbulent toughs, ready for sea when the weather was fair.

The terrors that affrighted all were the stories of old mariners about the monsters in the Sea of Darkness (Atlantic). They told of the man-eating *roe*—an immense bird that the Arabs said carried off the men of Sinbad the Sailor—the *two-headed eagle*, fierce as a fury—the *kraken*, that horrid *sea-serpent*, that swallowed both vessel and crew, and so many sailors they had known had gone down its maw—the “*Hand-of-Satan*” that Matheos kept talking about on stormy nights—the “*phantom-ship*,” forever drifting, as theirs were sure to do—big *sea-elephants*—huge *hippopotami*—gigantic *octopuses*, with their endless arms—the *sun-monk*—the *sirens* that Homer sang of, and those tempting *mermaids*; that Columbus declared he himself had seen.

Every old tar had his tale of terror.

What wonder that they quailed as they saw the flaming fires of Teneriffe, or moaned ‘mid the sedgy banks of the Sargasso Sea! or that they mutinied, only to be quelled by the Admiral’s stern oath: “By the help of God, I will accomplish the object of this voyage!”—then bought off with the lure of “a bright velvet jerkin to the sailor who first catches sight of land!”

See Amerigo’s *Domo Colombo*, Abbott, Belloy.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What is known of the early explorations of the Arabs?
 2. Why did not the Arabs utilize their discovery of America if they knew of it?
 3. How do you account for the stories of “Sinbad the Sailor?”
 4. How do you explain the statements of Columbus about the “mermaids?”
 5. What did the sailor do who won “the velvet jerkin?”
- See *Student’s Guide to Hist. Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell about the whale, or sharks in the sea whether they are very dangerous or not.



xxviii. The Admiral's Journal—A Precious Document.

"In nomine D. N. Jesu Christi,"—In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord; thus the pious Admiral begins his *Journal* (which he was so careful to keep in full detail) of his whole voyage.

In his letter to Pope Alexander VI (1503), he refers to his "*Journal*" as kept in the style of Caesar's Commentaries, written "from day to day with guileless simplicity," as Irving puts it, and which Winsor compares to Livingston's *Last Journal*, the more like, since Columbus was carrying the gospel to America while Livingston was spreading it in Africa.

If gems are valuable in proportion to their *rarity*, the *Journal* of Columbus is more precious still, because not a single scrap is known to exist. Las Casas, however, copied a part as an abridgement before it was lost. His stupid son, Fernando, who falsified so much about the "Great Admiral," had not sense enough to preserve that most "invaluable Journal." It is gone, presumably forever.

On the 12th of February, 1493, on his return voyage, Columbus being tossed by a furious gale, prepared an account of his discoveries, incased the parchment in wax and tossed it overboard. At the same time he placed a similar package upon the desk to tell the sad tale if his ship went down. For four hundred years nothing had been heard of either, till lo! in 1891, a Welsh fisherman off Tenby, hooks up with his tawling-line, the same package, all complete. So Lilliot, Stock & Co.'s "*sac simile*" of the briny manuscripts of the old "Navigator" says. The Bretano's also have a brilliant edition of a similar "find," rescued from the barnacles that still cling in clusters to the "Secret Log-Boke of Columbus."

See Amerigo's *Donno Colombo*, Tarducci, Bretano's.

RECREATIONS.

1. What is recorded in Caesar's Commentaries? When written?
2. Why did Dr. Livingston go to Africa? What of his return and his remains?
3. Where are they?
4. What did Queen Isabella do with the Journal of Columbus when she had it?
5. Why doesn't the present Duke of Veragua, Christoval Colon find the said Admiral's Journal?
6. How many documents can now be found signed by Columbus? What and where are they?

See *Student's Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK FOR THE PUPILS.

Tell what you can of any "old diary" you have seen, or histories that can be shown in school, and compare with Columbus' Journal.

XXIX.—Some Incidents Recorded in the Journal of Columbus.

Set sail on Friday, the 3d of Aug., of the same year, half an hour before sunrise.

Monday, the 6th, the Pinta signaled that her rudder was unhung.

At daylight on the 9th, came in sight of the Great Canary.

On Sunday, Sept. 2d, "passed under" the Peak of Tenerrife in full eruption. (His sailors had never seen a volcano.)

At night-fall, on the 13th, Columbus noticed the needle had varied half a point.

On the 13th, a brilliant meteor shot across the sky.

By the 22d, they were sailing through a "floating meadow."

On the 25th, a tremendous "ocean swell" occurred. Then signs of land appear; the gulls and sea-swallows give place to the heron and ring-tail, birds that hover near the shore.

But more encouraging than all these deceitful long-winged fliers, a sweet, winsome warbler, which Columbus called his "English nightingale," alighted on the rigging—then perched upon the jib-boom—thence flitting to the color-gaff, she warbled forth such a glee-some ditty:—

"Come over the sea, brave sailors, to me;
Come to my thicket and warble so free;
My nestlings are there. Just come and see!"

See Las Casas, Navarete, Harisse.

RECREATIONS.

1. What is a volcano? Which the highest in the U. S.? Highest in the world?
 2. Who first observed the "deflection of the needle?" Give cause.
 3. What causes the Sargasso Sea, in which they floundered?
 4. Are land birds ever driven by hurricanes far out to sea?
 5. Did Columbus find any "nightingales" in America?
- See *Student's Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Expand this sketch into a complete story by supplying what else you know must have taken place.



XXX. A Trifling Occurrence that Affected the Fate of the American Nation.

As the doves that Noah sent out soon returned to the ark for rest, so those little ring-tails rested in the rigging and "piped their tuneful lay," all to little effect. But when some bewitching pelicans flapping their white wings beckoned the sailors southward, Capt. Pinzon became frantic to follow them to their island home as he claimed the Portuguese had done when they found the Madeiras.

Columbus was inexorable. Toscanelli, on his chart, had marked Cipango on the same parallel as the Canaries, and Columbus must follow that line due west or—miss it. Pinzon fussed and fumed till he had the whole crew in a frenzy.

Columbus still was obstinate, till some prattling parrots from the S. W. whistled, "This way, gentlemen!"

Hereupon the stern old navigator gave in—sacrificed his resolution to the "augury" of a feather—changed his course southward, which landed him among the Bahamas and left the Northern continent to the Teutonic and Celtic races.

See Montgomery's *Leading Facts*. Amerigo's *Doomo Colombo*.

RECREATIONS.

1. How many doves did Noah send out? Result of each trial?
2. How many Captain Pinzons were in the armament?
3. Was this Martin Alonzo Pinzon a friend or a jealous rival of Columbus?

Your reasons?

4. Why did not Columbus strike out due west from Palos?
5. What effect on this nation if he had done so?

See *Student's Guide to Historical Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK FOR PUPILS.

Write from memory the full story of Noah's doves, and tell in what way Columbus was like Noah.

XXXI. A Foolish Bird Chase.

"*If her ship's an sail man will you/rr,*" said Columbus. The race once on, the Admiral gave her all the sail he had. Eager to bag the game and get the prize, a pension of 10,000 maravedis promised by his sovereigns to the one first sighting land, Columbus kept a sharp lookout night and day. But he had a keen-sighted rival around, who was always getting ahead with his little Pinta cutter. That was the jolly rover Alonzo Pinzon, who, pushing on in advance, shouted back to the Admiral in the dark, "Land! land! Senior; I see land, and claim the reward—the pension and 'that crimson jerkin'!"

Thus outbursting, rose the loud huzzahs from every throat, and o'er the billows rolled that grand old anthem: "Gloria in excelsis, Gloria!"

But Capt. Alonzo was a gay deceiver. No land appeared at morning's dawn, no land in sight for many days, so the over-anxious Captain missed his "goose," and got no "gaudy doublet."

See Amerigo's *Donno Colombo*.

RECREATIONS.

1. Which was the faster sailer, the captain's Pinta or the Admiral's Maria? Why?
2. Which led at Saltes bar? Which on the way out?
3. What did Martin Alonzo see that he supposed was land?
4. What was the value of the reward? Who promised the "jerkin?"
5. What do you know of the anthem they sung?

WRITTEN WORK.

Make a recapitulation of the "Foolish Bird Chase," and compare with disappointments other explorers met.



On the critical night—the 11th of October, 1492, when the mutinous crew were ready to plunge “the star-gazer” overboard—into the ocean, he, weary and worn with watching for many nights, with broken rest and almost broken heart, but with unwavering faith in God’s promise, sits aloft in the prow of his Santa Maria, and from that lofty lookout, peering intently into the misty distance before him, first sees that “light in the darkness.” Then calls Gutierrez to the sight.

“See ye you wavering light ahead, beckoning us to look?” What say ye, high-born men? What say you, Pedro? What think you, Rodrigo?”

“ ‘Tis land! O Admirante!” answer both; ‘tis land! bless God, ‘tis land!”

Then up to heaven burst from all that squadron in one united voice, the loud *Tu Dom Landamus*—“Thee, O God, we praise.” Then they cast anchor, and silent, as before Jehovah’s awful throne, wait for the dawn.

See Amerigo’s *Donno Colombo*. Lossing, Mag. Am. History

RECREATIONS.

1. Who actually saw San Salvador first?
 2. Why was the honor and the prize adjudged to Columbus?
 3. What did Rodrigo de Triana do to get even with Columbus?
 4. What other acts of dishonesty are charged against the “Great Discoverer?”
- See *Student’s Guide*, Goodrich, Vining.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write the same story in plain narrative in your own style, presenting all the facts.



XXXIII. The First Landing of Christopher Columbus on American Soil.

Early in the morning, richly attired in velvet and clad in glittering steel, Columbus stepped majestically forth and bows three times to kiss the land that he has found at last; then rising, draws his gleaming sword, and pointing to his royal standard of "blood and gold," surmounted by the crown of his Castilian monarchs, takes possession of the country in the name of his sovereigns, with solemn air and ceremonial splendor.

"In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ for the crown of Castile!" was proclaimed by the Admiral, and Escobedo drew up report in legal form.

"Then kneels again in prayer, repeating: "O Lord, eternal and Almighty God, by the work of Thy humble servant, in this new part of the world." . . .

Then rising, he orders all present to take an oath of obedience to him, as "admiral and viceroy" in the name of their Catholic Highnesses.

Last night's mutinous crew then crowd around and crouching—falling to the earth, Matheos, Roldan, and Gomez kiss his feet and vow allegiance.

The natives, as nude as nature made them, far in the back ground stand mutely gazing upon the novel scene. See Amerigo's *Donno Colombo*, Abbott, Helps.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Had Columbus really landed on an American island before? When?
 2. How did the "standard" of the admiral differ from the banners of the captains of the caravels?
 3. What did the "crucified Christ" on the standard typify?
 4. What did the F and Y on the green banners denote?
 5. Why speak of "Castilian monarchs" instead of Spanish?
- See *Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Describe, in your own words, the whole scene of surprise to both natives and invaders as the act progressed.

XXXIV. The First Landfall of Columbus. Where? Yes, Where?

The natives said it was Guanahani—and they *knew*. Columbus said it was San Salvador, *for he named it*. Herrera (1600) located it on Berry Is., Munoz (1793) put it on Watling's cay. Navarrete (1825) gave it to Grand Turk. Irving employed Slidell, of the U. S. Navy, to work out the problem. He fixed it on Cat Is. in 1828; whereupon Irving wrote: "Do not disturb the ancient land marks." Humboldt (1836) wrote: "I feel happy that it is left on the Cat's cay, called Punta Colombo. The defenders of Acklin's cay, then let the old Cat have it." (Kittell, Major and Gibbs dissenting).

At length Varnhagen (1864) again questioned the Cat's right to hold the honor, and put in a claim for Mariquana.

Then (1882) comes Mr. C. V. Fox, of the U. S. Geodetic Survey, with latest improvements for the nautical chase, and declares that he has run it down by Columbus' "log" from the point where the flock of birds first tempted the Admiral southward, to Atwood's cay, or Samana Is. *That settles it.* Well, let dear old San Salvador rest. They have kept it bobbing about among the Bahamas for four hundred years. It makes one *tired* to think of it.

Endless dispute! Now (1892) comes Castellar with his combined flotilla following the course of Columbus by the light of his *log* direct to Watkins' cay again.

So be it, evermore.

Let Becher, Daniel and Peterman have their say and sleep in peace. But why not take the "landfall" like the rest of Columbus' relics—to Chicago?

See Mag. of American Hist., Bulletin No. 1 of Bureau of American Republics, Winsor.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Was there any importance attached to the identity of Guanahani in the 16th century? Why?
2. What mark did Columbus leave to show it belonged to Spain?
3. Did Columbus leave a sign of his religion or a seal of his sovereign on every land he left? Why?
4. What are the difficulties in deciding where Columbus first landed?

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell on how many islands the "San Salvador" of Columbus has been located; or tell in how many places your ancestry have lived.



XXXV. The First Landing of Columbus, a Providential Accident.

Had it not been for the little piece of "divination," or divine direction maintained above—had Columbus held on to his original plan of sailing due west to Cipango, which he expected to find about where Georgia actually is, he might have landed in Fla. and secured to his sovereign a just claim to our whole Atlantic seaboard; his first city would have been located within the limits of our nation, and Spanish customs and illiberal laws might have cursed our country as they long have done the otherwise happy land of Mexico. And we, like them, might have been a Spanish-speaking people—our whole nation a Creole cross—hybrids of the same Spanish mix—had not the Admiral heeded the superstitious arguments of Captain Pinzon to escort "Pretty Polly Cracker" to her perch farther south ; thus leaving the "Virginia continent" to an English-speaking race, whose destiny is to unite in one GRAND REPUBLIC *all the nations of the earth*.

Bless God for the blunders of the great "Spanish Admiral."

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What has "divination" or augury had to do with the founding of some great cities? Nations?
2. What constituted a "just claim" to foreign lands in those days?
3. What natural advantages did Spanish America have over British America?
4. Why did not Mexico and Peru prosper as well as the United States?
5. To what "illiberal laws" was Spanish America subjected?

See *Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Give your reasons why Columbus wished to follow his chart instead of the course of any bird; also tell why Captain Pinzon wished to follow the birds.



XXXVI. The People Columbus Found in the Land of the Grand Khan.

Supposing he had arrived at Asia, Columbus thought Guanahanai was one of the Indies, and called the natives *Hindians*. His description of the native American is the oldest on record and truest to nature.
“These men are in truth a fine race,” wrote he to Santangel in his first letter, March 4, 1493. “They have lofty fore-heads and bigger heads than I have ever seen before in my travels.”

Again, he writes: “They have no weapons such as we have. . . and when I showed them a sword they took it by the edge and cut their fingers.”

Of another tribe: “They are gentle in their disposition. . . I have found no trace of religion among them. . . I believe it would be easy to persuade them to become Christians.” Of those on San Domingo: “So loving, so peaceable are they that I swear to your Majesties there is not in the world a better nation. . . They love their neighbor as themselves. . . Their discourse is sweet . . . accompanied with a smile.”

Thus Columbus pictured the primitive Americans whom he came to christianize.

Las Casas says: “They are simple, humble, patient, weak; . . . guileless. . . inoffensive in their native state.” Thus we see the rude savages luxuriated in peace with each other, contented with their native bliss—at peace with all mankind until the gold-grasping Spaniard came.

So sported our first parents amid the bowers of Eden till Satan entered its gates and tempted the woman to *traffic*.

See Las Casas, DeBry, Prescott, Parkman, Amerigo.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Were the Indians on Guanahanai a peaceful or warlike tribe? Proof?
 2. What reasons assigned for the “gentle disposition” of the Haitians?
 3. How many natives did Casas report living on San Domingo Is.?
 4. Were the Caribs really cannibals as generally reported?
 5. From what tribe did we get that word “cannibal”?
- See *Shadem's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Reproduce the first description of the Indian by Columbus and compare it with that of the Sioux or Modoc.



XXXVII. Columbus Opens a Traffic with These "Dusky Idolaters."

In exchange for solid nose-gear, rings, bracelets and waistlets of massive gold, Columbus gave a few glittering beads—broken pieces of glass—colored caps and jingling little hawk's-bells to "tingle in their ears," or jingle from their ankles as they danced away.

Such toys and worthless trinkets this great forerunner of commerce bartered away for great balls of cotton, squawking parrots and heavy coronets of gold. Always adding to his company—or cargo—a captured "native heathen" or two. Thus from San Salvador he took in seven, and added to their number from other islands to take them to Castile "to learn the Spanish language and serve as interpreters." This traffic was continued at every island they passed, Fernandina, Isabella, Cuba, with the advantages all in the hands of the Spaniards.

The Viceroy held all the gold in the name of the crown—the first monopoly on American soil.

Like all Christian nations of Europe to-day, who get up a war with the natives wherever they go with their commerce in opium and rum, so Columbus soon raises a racket at Ciquay—has a fight and draws first blood—slaughters a few savages "to inspire them with fear of the white man."

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Who wronged the other first, the Indian, or the White man?
2. How did Columbus secure his American "interpreters"?
3. What right had these Christians to cheat those poor pagans?
4. What right had Columbus in all the gold the Spaniards secured?
5. Has Europe any right to parcel out Africa as she did America?

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a composition on "The Way the White Man Cheated the Indians at the close of XVth or close of XIXth century.

XXXVIII. Columbus Makes More Discoveries.

After exploring Guanahani cruising among the Bahamas, "sighting seven thousand others" coasting along Cuba, he hit upon Haiti. Here his men captured that fascinating maiden, the future queen of Cibao—though Casas failed to say so—the lovely Anacaona, princess of Gros Morne, taken with nothing on save a ring of gold depending from her nose. Columbus took the gold ring in exchange for a gown.

Gold was the great object of search—everywhere sought and seized, or taken in barter for anything gaily colored. Of his sharp bargains, the Admiral wrote: "If anything was asked of them, they never said no, but gave it cheerfully, as if they gave their very hearts . . . and were content with whatever was given them in return."

Of his shipwreck that led to the founding of his first colony he wrote, "It pleased the Lord . . . for I hoped when returned from Spain to find a ton of gold collected in traffic . . . so that your Highnesses would be able to undertake a crusade for the deliverance of the Holy Sepulchre."

In his search for the cities of Asta, Zayton and Quinsay, on the island of Cuba, Columbus tested the strange products of the land to find some commerce for his king. He observed the natives roasting certain roots for food, which proved to be our excellent *papato*, a more precious boon to man "than all the spices of the East."

"These two Christians" [Jerez and Torres,] says Casas, "saw on their way [to the Grand Khan] people who always carried in their hand a burning coal and certain dry weeds rolled up in a leaf, which they call *tobacos*, and lighting one end, they suck the other, whereby they are put to sleep and made almost drunk, so they do not feel fatigue."

This custom the Spaniards borrowed from the savages.

See Irving, Abbott, Tarducci, Amerigo's *Colombo*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. When Columbus writes of "sighting seven thousand others," to what does he allude
2. What can you find about the "Golden Land of Cibao?"
3. What did Columbus do with the first cargo of gold he took to Spain?
4. Why does he so often allude to "a crusade" . . . to the Holy Sepulchre?
5. Who undertook the "embassy to the Grand Khan?" What came of it? See Student's *Guide to Recreations*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a composition about the potato, or the discovery of tobacco.

XXXIX. The Romantic Cruise of Columbus to Find the Grand Khan.

In his search for the land of Cathay, Columbus came upon the island of Cuba. Here in forwarding his credentials to the Khan of that country, he hears of the fabulous Babeque where "gold and gems together grow." To every sign to show their gold mines the natives replied, "Bohio, Bohio, Babeque."

While running down "Babeque" the Admiral discovered Hispaniola, the "land of the Canniba" as the Lucayans called it, from which we get our *cannibal*. Here the grand cauzique sends him a belt with a mask showing the face of a monster made of beaten gold. Here he learns of Cibao, where the cities were all built of "solid gold" and which the Spaniards interpreted to mean Cipango; and Columbus again inquires for the Khan.

An interminable search for myths and wonders; for the isle of Mantinino, held by women, who courted their Carib chiefs at their banquets but once a year, and whose sons were all sent back to their fathers, but whose maidens were always kept on that Amazonian island of Mantinino with their mothers.

He also writes of three dripping *mermaids* he saw, and tells of a race of "one-eyed-men"—Cyclopean monsters—with ears and heads like dogs . . . "who feed upon human victims" and others "having long tails!"

See Irving, Amerigo, Musick.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What Jew carried the message of Columbus to the Khan? Why send a Jew?
 2. What kind of a king did the messenger find?
 3. What is a *myth*? What gave rise to the story of the "Mautinino" society?
 4. What are *mermaids*? Did Columbus believe the story of "one-eyed-men"?
 5. Did he suppose these cyclops fed on human flesh?
- See *Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell why people in the XVth century were superstitious, and why some nations are superstitious still.



XL. Columbus Finds the First Spanish Colony in America, La Navidad [Natividad]—Born of Disaster, Died of Desertion.

Columbus meets with a misfortune. A little boy gets hold of the helm and the *Santa María* goes awreck on the coast of Haiti. But the easy life of that voluptuous land fascinates his crew. They "want to stay there forever," they say.

Columbus caught the *cne* to found a colony—broke up the old caravel—built a fortress of her timbers—mounted it with cannon—big, booming Lombards! (great guns!) for a peaceful people, who, as he himself says, "neither carried nor understood arms . . . so gentle, without knowing what evil is."

Yet when these same "dusky idolaters" rushed to see these "white angels from heaven," they were kidnapped and enslaved. Most monstrous perfidy! In the Admiral's first letter to his Spanish sovereigns he proposes to supply "gold and slaves" . . . "slaves, as many as your highnesses shall command to be shipped."

What gratitude for "heathen kindnesses!" He quarters a colony of lawless marauders upon his generous hosts—turns a horde of free-booters loose upon the defenseless natives, thus subjected to the lust of those rapacious Spaniards! Arana, the commander of the post, does badly and his men do worse. They ravage the country and bring upon their own heads the vengeance of the savages. What wonder that the first "Christian colony" went under!

Let La Navidad sleep forever—buried in solitude deeper than Sodom's! Don't take a chip of that Christmas fort to the World's Exposition.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Had that "boy" any business at the helm? What were the Admiral's orders?
 2. On what island was La Navidad?
 3. What did Chief Canagara do when he heard of the shipwreck?
 4. Of what use were the cannon to Arana?
 5. What did the savages think of the cannon when first heard?
- See Amerigo, Irving, Musick, Tarducci.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a composition about a shipwreck from a boy's meddling with the helm, and tell what misfortune came of it.

XLI. Columbus Returns in Triumph to Palos.

He stops at Lisbon just to show that king how much he missed. Then at Palos embraces his patron Fra Marchena at the pier waiting to greet him.

All Palos had gathered there.

The Nina alone puts into port. "Where is the Pinta?" "Where is the flag-ship, Santa Maria?" ask the crowd.

"Gone down amid the breakers," many hearts respond.

But no; the Admiral's flag floats from the Nina. He is safe. And now what a prodigious ovation!—ringing of bells and booming of cannon! shouts of adulation and huzzahs for the hero!

Then mothers, who execrated the name of the navigator nine months before, now welcomed each "sailor-lad" as "returned from the vortex of Death!"

Young maidens came forth with garlands of flowers, and bestrew the Admiral's way. Every banner is out, as if by magic, and the streets are arrayed with a happy throng.

Next day Columbus, with exultant step, followed by his men and the people of the place, march up to La Rabida and pay their vows to God for His preserving care while they were tossed upon the stormy ocean.

Here he wrote an account of his voyage and sent it to Pope Alexander VI.; proposing a line of "demarcation," which called forth the Papal bull of May, 1493.

See Amerigo, Tarducci, Musick.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What jealousy existed between Spain and Portugal?
2. Which nation had the lead prior to the voyage of Columbus? Why?
3. Where was that "line of demarcation" drawn? What for? How changed?
4. What right had the Pope to give the Indians' lands to European kings?
5. Have European monarchs of to-day any better right to parcel out the "Dark Continent?"

See *Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Describe the return of Columbus as you recollect it from reading, or hearing it read.

XLI. Columbus Makes a Magnificent March to Barcelona.

Disembarking at Seville, he prepares for a land journey. He marshals his men—gets out his menagerie “fresh from the jungles”—all his curios and Indian idols—nasty rolls of stenchiferous tobacco—big bunches of yellow maize, covered with puffy pods of bursting cotton—birds of boundless oddity—the toucan, with a bill half as big as its body—the flashy flamingo, perched on stilts—the gray-crested cockatoo with its discordant notes, breaking in upon the music of the double-flute, which these red men played by the breath of their nostrils—all arranged in impressive order.

First the drum-major, then six big, bronze Indians head the parade, tossing their glittering coronets and rattling their anklets of gold—then the officers with the ensigns of the squadron, then the sailor-boys with “strange spoils” from an unknown clime—unshucked cocoanuts—huge banana clusters with yellow pods from the fabulous land of Cibao, where the people eat, and “live on gold.”

Strange beasts and birds—monsters! that lizard 10 feet long! two toddling sea-turtles, big enough for chariot-seats—that horrid crawling alligator!—all brought over from Heathendom—while beside that noisy cockatoo, sat a speaking “Polly Cracker” to electrify the crowd, calling out ever and anon, as much as to say,—

“Let her go, Colombo!”—“Move on, boys!”

Then came Columbus on horse-back, “attended by a cavalcade of Spanish chivalry.”

Away to that “splendid saloon” they marched, where sat the “royal pair in state arrayed,” with the chief hidalgos of the realm, all on tiptoe standing to see those “redskin subjects” from an unknown world!

See Amerigo, Irving, Belloc, Tarducci, *With the Admiral.*

RECREATIONS.

1. Where is Seville? Where is Barcelona?
2. Why not have that “stupendous reception at Seville?”
3. What is known of *Columbus*’ care in collecting specimens?
4. Who speared and mounted that big iguana lizard?
5. How did the “triumphal parade of *Columbus*” compare with the procession of the Romans?

See Barnes, Fisher, Sheldon, *Student’s Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write what you imagine that “menagerie of queer-looking quadrupeds” and “birds of boundless oddity” looked like.

XLIIL. The Reception of Columbus at Barcelona.

They come.

Columbus bows, and that host of high-born cavaliers all
“lower their pike-staffs.”

The sovereigns smile, and bid the Admiral arise. ‘Then
all impatient to hear what God the Lord has done for their
Viceroy and for the state of Spain, they beg him to proceed.
Columbus recounts all his exploits from the day he first
set sail—assures the over-elated monarchs of their new em-
pire taken in seven months and twelve days, and cheers
their hearts with his glowing account of untold treasures in
the hands and homes of their peaceful subjects in their
new empire in the Indies.

More sublime than Caesar to the Roman senate, when
announcing his victories in Gaul, Columbus with equal sim-
plicity, but grander humility, closes:
“I came, I saw, God CONQUERED!”
He ceased.

Then the monarchs, with uplifted hands, break forth in
“solemn thanks to Almighty God!”
Even the irreligious do the same, and shake the earth
with their loud “amen!”

Then that sacred anthem “*Tu Deum Laudamus*” from
that royal choir arose, that brought down “celestial delights.”
Thus did the monarchs and court of Spain solemnize the
first Celebration of Columbus’ Discovery of the New World,
which we, in this more enlightened age, would *do well to
imitate.*

See Amerigo, Tarducci.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What was the greatest achievement he had to recount?
2. Had he lost a man in finding a new world?
3. Who was Cæsar? What great things had he done?
4. Which achieved the greater victory, Columbus or Cæsar?
5. Is it wise for us to spend some money in celebrating the discovery of America by Columbus? Why?
6. Where was the Tri-centennial of the Discovery of America celebrated?
See Student’s Guide.

WRITTEN WORK.

Show how the Spaniards celebrated the day of discovery and how much better
we should do on its Quadri-centennial return.



XLIV. A New Impulse Given to Maritime Adventures.

Every "old salt" was now "ready for a cruise."

"Every tailor," complained the Admiral to his sovereigns, "leaves his goose to go to sea." Every grandee had "new world" on the brain. Some reported voyages made only on paper, such as "one Pinzon," Sanchez, Cousin, Behaim and Vespucci, each came in with a spurious discovery of "New Lands beyond the Atlantic." Even Verazzano's cruise is discarded by careful historians as entirely too previous.

Not only did the Spanish adventurers grow jealous of the Genoese and go wild over the prospect of bringing in rich cargoes of Indian spices, gems and whole ship-loads of gold, but Portugal's sailors were hard on the Discoverer's track, Cabral, Coerteal and Cabot were emboldened to claim even priority of discovery.

That Martin Pinzon, too, would "run ahead," and when land was found, on hearing of gold on another isle, cut loose from the fleet and with his swift Pinta eloped.

Then on the home run, when driven by storm to the Bay of Biscay, he wrote from Bayonne to the Spanish sovereigns claiming the discovery all for himself, never naming Columbus, but on reaching Palos he found his commander in and lauded to heaven by the exulting multitude.

This so worked on the captain's pride that when the queen upbraided him for his false report, he died, as tradition tells, of a broken heart.

Thus Capt. Alonzo was out of the way, but a hundred more would rob him of his title, "Don Cristoval Colon, Admiral of the Ocean Sea."

See Amerigo, Irving, "Tarducci, Musick's *Columbus*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What grounds had Columbus for complaining of the tailor's going to sea?
2. On what terms did he accept the admiralty of the "Ocean Sea?"
3. Had not Cousin, Martin Behaim and Vespucci a perfect right to make discoveries?
4. What discoveries were made by Cabral; Coerteal, and by Cabot?
5. Why did Capt. Pinzon "skulk ashore in a skiff?" Was he as brave as Benedict Arnold?

See Amerigo, Scudder, Sheldon, *Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Write up the career of Capt. Pinzon, and tell why, if he could get ahead of Columbus, he was not the greater man.

xlv. Columbus, in the Height of Glory, Sets Sail a Second Time.

Columbus is now "High Admiral of the Ocean Sea, Vice-roy and Governor of the Islands in the Indies." He has contended with old ocean, and came off best. Queen Belle is all attention now.

Instead of three little caravels after seventeen years of pleading, with the weight of a "new world" on his heart, he now has a whole *armada* of three large ships and fourteen caravels. Instead of ninety men, now the number of "blue-blooded" adventurers has to be limited for the safety of the squadron—but 1,500 colonists crowd aboard.

This time not a craven crew alone, but a colony well equipped with men of every rank and trade, with domestic animals, cavalry and brave cavaliers for the conquest of those new-found islands, with nine pious priests and a "vicar apostolic" of "our Gracious Redeemer" on board to convert those cannibal creatures called "*heathen*," and nine fierce "blood-hounds!" Oh God! *for what?* (See further on.)

This Christian company came, as invaders always come—*for conquest.*

First to the long-looked-for Carribee Is., where they beheld the horrid sight of human flesh served up for food—"heads and limbs of men and women hung up in their huts beside the carcasses of parrots, geese and ducks."

This was a bad omen—*shocking to the Spaniards!*

The men of Guadalupe had all left their homes for the conquest of other islands—like Columbus—but unlike him, had left a lot of little "fatted kids"—human victims, for their families. The vicar and priests tried to reform these cannibals. The women fought like Libyan lions.

In comparing these female man-eaters to old Polyphemus, Peter Martyr wrote to Letus: "Attend, but beware, lest thy hair bristle with horror!" See Amerigo, Abbott, Tarducci.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. How did the Caribs on Guadalupe compare with the natives of Haiti?
2. If Dr. Chanca says he saw "great piles of human bones," remnants of their savage feasts, are we to believe him? unreservedly?
3. Would the reports of the terrified natives around them probably be exaggerated?
4. What does Prescott say of cannibalism among the native Mexicans?

See Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico, Student's Guide.*

WRITTEN WORK.

Describe the second departure of Columbus for the Indies. Write without referring to the printed page above.

XLVI. The Viceroy Looks After His Naughty Colonists.

Leaving the cannibal Caribs, Columbus set sail for his own colony, left the year before. He sends a party on shore to look for La Navidad. No trace is found save the “remains of eleven men, known by their beards to be European, and one skeleton tied by a rope to an Indian-made cross!”

This is their sickening report.
Columbus looks *sad*.

Next day Columbus himself goes ashore and calls aloud, “Hellow—ah!”—Echo alone replies, “Hloah!”

Then from the brazen-throated guns on *La Galanta* a boozing salute was fired!—No response!

Then another salute! and then another!—No reply!

The Navidadites were silent—they had gone to *where such people always go*.

The colonists Columbus left did worse than the heathen he came to convert. As soon as the Admiral sailed for Spain, these reprobates *went out on a lark*.

Arana, commander of the post, told them not to go—“*It was wicked!*”

“Who’s afraid,” said they, “We want some fun, and we’re going to get it.”

These free-booters robbed the Indian squaws—caught their maidens, and stripped them of their jewelry.

Then Caonabo, the Carib-born chief, *got hot*—came at night and killed them all.

See Amerigo, Tarducci, Musick.

RECREATIONS.

1. Who was the great caique at La Navidad?
2. How many women did Columbus bring on his first voyage?
3. How many wives a piece did Canagara give the colonists?
4. Who was the chief of Cibao? Who was his wife?
5. Why call Caonabo “Carib-born?”
See *Students Guide*, Irving, Abbott.

WRITING WORK.

Tell what the Navidadites were to do, and what a nice time they might have had. What is the end of all such “fun?”

xvii. Columbus' Comforting Angel in Time of Trouble.

The insulted Canagari told on the bad fellows—told the grief-stricken Columbus all the ugly deeds of his Christian colonists. Columbus *cried*.

Then he tramped all 'round the ruined fort and saw the ghastly skeleton. Then he *cried again!* Then “found a stocking”—then a “Moorish robe”—then he bellowed forth again a big boo-hoo!

So he kept it going, till the bewitching queen of Cibao, wife of Caonabo, who had made this havoc of Columbus' hopes, knelt and touched his hand.

'Twas she to whom a year before the Admiral had given his “best silk gown.” Captivated by this gaudy garb, this grateful heathen, true to the instincts of her diviner sex, came in response to the cannonade as to the voice of her lord, come again. 'Twas she who sent the rainbow-tinted necklace to Isabella and the iridescent diadem made from the plumage of the ruby-throated humming-bird, that gave the glow to the Admiral's triumph at Barcelona.

Now at his feet, “returned from the skies,” she kneels.

“Look down, my lord, and smile on Anacaona.”

“Look up, my angel, and tell me what this means.”

“Bad boys, turey man, bad boys been here. Go you way-way!”

Columbus gazed in amazement, first on the charming Anacaona, then on the scene of desolation—then resolved to seek a better site for the capital of his western empire. Such was the fate of the first European (Spanish) settlement in America.

See Amerigo, Irving, Tarducci, Musick.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What settlements, previously made in America, would you call European?
2. Why were the first settlements uniformly unfortunate?
3. What became of the cannon—that “old Lombard”—left in the fort?
4. Had Isabella ever seen a “humming-bird diadem” before? Why?
5. What was the strangest sight in that “triumphal train?”

WRITTEN WORK.

Write a pretty story on how Anacaona consoled Columbus and tell which was better at heart, the American or European of that day?

XLVIII. The City of Isabella—First Capital of Spanish America.

The priestess Anacaona told Columbus to *go ahead*. He did so, and founded the first Christian city in America—Isabella.

Here before the Admiral's “stone house” was built, he erected a chapel and hung on its steeple the first church-bell in America. Here the natives, delighted in their religious dances with the rattle of the hawks'-bells they had from the Spaniards, gathered to hear the “father-of-bells” call the white man to worship. The heathen heeded the gospel bell—*bowed in the dust and worshipped*.

But Father Boyle became refractory and excommunicated the Admiral. Columbus retaliated and put the “vicar-apostolic” on “bread and water.” This reduced the dynamite in the vicar’s anathemas. But the conflict was on to stay. The case was carried to the court across the water by the first returning fleet that carried to their sovereigns the glowing account of a Christian church in a pagan world.

The collision came as soon as the parties got into power. Columbus as Viceroy of Spain and Father Boyle as vicegerent of the papal see, began a *Kilkenny-war* that blasted the hopes of both. The chapel where Boyle said mass—the first in America—as well as the city Columbus first founded for the capital of his American dominion, are both deserted—except by bats and birds and monkeys, whose conduct is more creditable to their race than the behavior of the Spaniards at Isabella. No wonder the natives say its ruins are “haunted with headless cavaliers” who are doomed to wander “in Castilian armor clad,” with “blood still dripping from their rapier blades,” to bow to every living soul they see, and *doff their heads* each time they *lift their hats!* Oh, phantom foul! begone to the nether world!

See Amerigo, Tarducci, Irving.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What Spanish relics can be found at Isabella to-day?
2. What is meant by a “Kilkenny-war?”
3. What miseries have resulted from the conflict between the church and state?
4. Which was in the wrong?
4. What lesson should we learn from the fate of those who fought and failed?

WRITTEN WORK.

Write an essay contrasting the honest simplicity of the savage with the dishonest rivalry of the white man.

XLIX. *The Capture of Caonabo.*

Columbus, as governor of the Indies, held the whole island of Haiti, with its five cajiques, in vassalage. All was peace. But Margarite, in command at Ft. Thomas, overran the valley and outraged every sense of decency in the breast of the “untutored savage.” Caonabo “*puls on war-pain!*” and calls out his “ten thousand warriors.” But the wily Ojedo is now in command. The heathen Carib was a prince at stratagem, but Ojedo was more princely. He proposes to the nonplussed Admiral to take the chieftain by a trick. Mounting ten of his “dare-devils,” he goes to the wigwam of the “painted warrior” and salutes him:—

“Come, let us live at peace, noble Caonabo. The great admiral would have our people love one another. Come and meet the great Father.”

Caonabo knew Ojedo—had seen him fight.

“We all peace,” muttered the stolid chieftain. “Come to the great Father them, and he will give you the big bell, and you can call y’our people together too.”

“Me go for ‘lurey bell!’ turey bell mine! Warriors, go!” Halting at a branch of the river Neyba, Ojedo says:

“Wash and put on these royal bracelets, such as our kings wear when they dance in Turey land.” With this he furnishes a pair of manacles polished like silver.

“Now mount my charger”—and away they ride.

Caonabo was the first mounted Indian, sure; but a *prisoner* hurrying to his doom.

“Ugh! ough! oo-u! you grip of steel, let go! get gone!” yelled Caonabo. “Me no go! hough! ough! off!” Ojedo drives on.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Who was the first martyr for American liberty?
2. How did Caonabo die in freedom’s cause? Why in virtue’s defense?

WRITTEN WORK.

Listen to the story, then tell how “the true, the brave, the noble-hearted” Caonabo was outwitted and fell.

L. Columbus Conducts a Big Battle.

Caonabo had been captured by a mean fake. The neighboring chieftains called out a hundred thousand warriors. Priestess Anacona, like a Joan of Arc, marshaled with the men and gave a sacred glamour to the savage conflict. Columbus could not muster two hundred men. Odds? Marathon was nothing to the battle of Vega Real. Mictlades only fought ten to one, Columbus had five hundred of the foe to every man in his army.

But the Indians used arrows, the Spaniards cannon; the Americans fought naked on foot, the Europeans clad in steel on horse. The heathen tore off the scalp of his foe with his hands, the Christians (Heaven forgive!) tore out the hearts of the enemy with his ferocious bloodhounds.

As a Christian warrior Columbus must use the most deadly weapons known to Christian warfare. He must ride over those savage heroes with his cavalry, or lose his scalp and be disgraced.

Columbus touched the button and the battle went off. You have read how the Spaniards' guns mowed the heathen down; how the natives thought the fire was lightning in the woods, hurled by their *zemi* (gods) against them; how the mangled were strewn by thousands on Matanza's gory plain. So wags the world. The weak succumb; the wiser win the day. Read Amerigo's *Colombo*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Who commanded at Marathon? Who at Thermopylae?
2. How did the battle of Vega Real surpass them both?
3. Is it right to invent more destructive weapons?
4. Why is the use of bloodhounds in war wrong? Was it considered wrong then?
5. How many bloodhounds had Columbus for Vega Real?

See Amerigo's *Donna Colombo, Student's Guide*.

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell how you think all fighting will one day be avoided and how the study of history will hasten that time.

L1. First Conquest in America by the Spaniards.

The wars for American conquest were all wicked. It was the destruction of human hopes, and homes, and hearts, and all of heaven that mortals know, perpetrated in the name and right of civilization by Christian(?) princes.

Columbus, in a letter to his queen, excused its barbarity thus : "I ought to be judged as a captain sent from Spain to conquer a nation, both numerous and warlike." In another to the same sovereign : "By divine will I have subdued another world by which Spain has become very rich." Our Viceroy's success at "blood-spilling" made him a tyrant. He piled on the tribute—taxed every son over fourteen years a hawk's-bell full of gold dust (\$15), every three months ; the chiefs five times that rate.

Thousands perished in the mines and thousands fled to the woodlands for life, only to be run in by the bloodhounds or torn to death by their fangs.

Theirs was a complete subjugation, a hopeless thralldom. As a forlorn hope they destroy their crops to starve the enemy. Their women and children die instead. Thus the natives sank into hopeless servitude and the Spanish free-booter was lord of the land.

We denounce the Czar for his banishment of the Jews. But the Hebrew multiplied his household as well as his shekels; while the Indian had nothing before him but extermination. He gave to the invaders his service, his soil, his squaw, his hope of posterity, his happy hunting grounds, and died in despair. So sank the natives of Haiti under the heel of the Spanish conqueror.

See Helps' *Spanish Conquest*, Amerigo.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Who is the Czar of all the Russias? Why so relentless?
2. How does "penal servitude" in the mines of Kara or the Trans-Iaikal compare with the American's lot in the mines of San Domingo in the XVIIth century?
3. Was it the fault of Columbus that servilom was the lot of the laboring poor in his day?
4. Was it as heinous to hold the Indian in bondage in the XVIIth century as the Negro in the XIXth?

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell what you think made Columbus tax the Indians so mercilessly. Was he as conscious of doing wrong as are the oppressors of the poor to-day ?



LII. Columbus Removes His Capital—Returns to Spain and Receives “Gold in Bars” Instead of Bullion.

A little romance and a big windfall. Diaz found a village ruled by a woman. This dusky cazickess loved at first sight. Diaz saw his *immortal* wore coronets of gold and jeweled anklets. He courted her gold, and won her heart.

“Gold is the god of the white man,” she said; “bring your people all to my gold mines.”

The Admiral moved his court to the “diggings” on the Ozema (now San Domingo). Grains, nuggets of gold! Nevada’s 1000-pounder is nothing to it. But Columbus found a greater marvel — “mines worked thousands of years ago.” “These were the mines,” he exclaims, “where Solomon got the gold for the Temple!” “We’re in the land of Ophir!” Overwhelming thought for the gold-in-head-ed Governor!

“Sea-faring men are covetous of money,” wrote Columbus to the king. “Gold is the most precious of all commodities . . . and he who possesses it has all he needs in this world.” —July 7, 1503.

On his return, he had shipped “five living cargoes” of unwashed heathens—500 souls—to be sold as slaves in Seville. Whereas, gold—*gold galore* was wanted. Fonseca found fault. The tender-hearted Isabella went back on the Admiral, and ordered them reshipped to “their native Indies.” On his second return to Spain he showed the tall Carib, brother of Caonaba, and trotted him around as a specimen of the race, loaded with a collar of solid gold and a double cable chain.

The king had granted \$87,000 for a third voyage. But the silly Nimo hove in with his report of a cargo of “gold in bars,” and the king withdrew his grant. But when that “cargo of “gold in bars” was unloaded it was a pack of hideous, haggard, howling savages!

See Amerigo for full account.

RECREATIONS.

1. Where was the Land of Ophir, “where there is gold?” Where is Mt. Ophir? Any gold there?
2. Where did Solomon find so much gold? Where has it gone?
3. Was “tender-hearted Isabella” humane enough to give justice to the Jews, Moors, or heretics?
4. Are people persecuted for their religious belief to day? Why?
5. Who is generally wrong, the persecuted or the persecutor? Who are thus persecuted?

See Mag. of Amer. Hist., September, 1891.

WRITTEN WORK.

Read the life, then write all you can about Queen Isabella.

LIII. Third Voyage.—Discovery of the Mainland.

"On Wednesday, the 30th of May, 1498, I started in the name of the Most Blessed Trinity from the port of San Lucar." Thus Columbus begins his letter to his sovereigns, on the very day he set sail.

As "Governor of the Indies" he had gone to Spain for new recruits for his colony. A royal edict had been issued empowering him to seize six vessels and impress their pilots. To supply the emigrants a general pardon was proclaimed for criminals and jail-birds generally.

Columbus got his guilty men, and a motley crew they made.

This was the voyage (1498) that gave Spain a just (?) claim to the mainland of America.

Before sailing Columbus took a vow to name the first land seen La Trinidad (the Trinity). When famishing for water, Columbus beheld the "three-topped mountain," he "thought it miraculous," and called it Trinidad. Then viewing the low-lying mainland, he named it "Isla Santa," (Holy Is.) Every land was "Santa" to him. Everything had a divine import to his excited soul, as it has to any inspired explorer.

It was a magnificent "father-land." Here the natives reveled in blissful ease. The men wore collars of "Guanin gold," the women "countless strings of pearls."

The Admiral says, "At Cubagua I secured three pounds of pearl from one woman."

Of course, they accepted a "banquet" given by the heathen and were delighted with their games of ball (rubber).

Bound for the Gulf of Pearls, he passed the "Dragon's" and the Serpent's mouths," like the Sylla and Charybdis of old, and struggling through the billows of the many mouths of the Orinoco, he thought he had found Eden of old, his "earthly paradise." Here were the Pison, Gihon, Tigris and Euphrates all together. He wrote his sovereigns: "The more I reason on the subject, the more satisfied I become that the earthly paradise is situated in the spot I have described"—"which is nearest the sky"—(at the pear's point).

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What did Columbus believe about the shape of the earth? Why did he change opinions?
2. What had his religion to do with his discoveries?
3. Was his constant reference to Deity a proof of piety or hypocrisy?
4. Did Aeneas invoke his gods as fervently when he beheld the raging Sylla and Charybdis? What were they?
5. If Cabot discovered the continent before Columbus did, why did not England colonize it before Spain?

WRITTEN WORK.

Compare the colonists of Columbus with the natives they came to conquer.

LIV. Infamous Misrule of the Spaniards in America. One Example—Millions More Untold.

The heroic Anacaona stands out in American history like a Cleopatra who was worshiped by Antony and Cæsar. First chased as wild game, then bewidowed of “the bravest American of them all,” yet ever “the unfailing friend of the White man.” ’Twas she, the fairy “queen and priestess of San Domingo,” who first made the “celestial origin” of the Spanish invaders an “article of faith” in their primitive religion and had the Admiral’s name enrolled “among her country’s gods.” She had predicted the coming of a superior race as “messengers from the skies.”

Columbus admired her spirit as much as her grace; and dubbed her his “guardian angel”—“Isabella” No. 2. But Columbus was not always able to protect his “benefactress.” Her husband was captured and killed—her brother and his people in the fertile Naragra, whom she afterwards ruled, were overrun by marauding bands styled “tax collectors.” Bartholomeo, Roldan, Bobadilla, Ovando, each in turn as “granularísimo” of the Spanish crown, had raided her province while collecting their tribute and reporting her subjects as slaves, all the while vowing friendship for the mother and love for her daughter Hinamota.

This “love-making” was execrable. It led to the murder of Moxica, the Jewish clerk of Fonseca, kicked off the rambunctious by the Viceroy himself, after he was manacled for the gallows.

Anacaona protested in the name of her *zemi*. She was reported as a rebel. The dark-browed beauty remonstrated and rejected Hinamota’s suitors. General Ovando turns his “weather-eye” on the guileless woman. He soon sets out for her province with three hundred foot and seventy horse and hounds. He sends his herald on before.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Was Cleopatra a Christian or heathen? For what noted?
2. Who was “the bravest American of them all?”
3. Who composed the *ariados* [songs] of the San Domingos? What would she be called?

WRITTEN WORK.

Write this story, and then read and reproduce a tale of the misconduct of those “Generalissimos” of the crown of Castile.

LV. The Trial Scene and Shocking Fate of Priestless Anacaona.

"What for you come with all your swords, good lord?" innocently asked the dusky heathen.

"To look up the tribute and talk of friendship," was the envoy's false reply.

"Behechio gone! Behechio no more!" [her dead brother.] Come. With this the trusting Anacaona with all her subjects go forth to welcome their Christian oppressors, with whoop and hoo-doo, singing their songs and dancing as they go.

"All hail to the hero with banners advancing," was about what their *arrayas* for that occasion meant.

This poor, doomed pagan entertained that perfidious governor in best pagan state. She ordered up such games as sham-battles and ghost-dances, Indian archery and tricks with rebounding rubber balls. Then a pagan banquet.

The Spaniards set a day—Sabbath afternoon—to show their skill in a tilt at joust.

The chiefs from far and near crowd into Ovando's tent to see a game of quoits, while the joust is going on. Ovando gives the signal by "touching the crucifix on his breast," and the horrid work begins. Eighteen caiziques are pinioned to the posts—the door closed—the torch applied—and all go up in a holocaust of fire!

While the chiefs were roasting, Ovando touched the cross of Alcantara again, and the fiendish butchery of the unsuspecting natives goes on, as Judas used a kiss, the signal of the betrayal.

Where is Anacaona now? In the door of her tent watching the games. When the signal for the onset was seen, the trumpet sounds, the soldiers rush in, seize the peerless princess and her daughter Hinamota, hurry them off to San Domingo, where she is accused of "immodesty" by a pack of profligates, and swung from a tree by the very ingrates of her unfeigned hospitality.

So perished Anacaona, the "*almá mater*" of a pure American motherhood, and whose patriotic husband was first to die in the cause of Indian virtue.

See Amerigo's *Domo Columbus*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Who was Judas? Was his "kiss" more base than Ovando's use of his "Alcantara?"

2. On what occasions was "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances" used in this country? Who wrote it?

3. Was this atrocious slaughter done under order of the Admiral?

4. Was Columbus always just and kind to the natives?

5. What "great wickedness did the "Great Apostle of the Indians" recommend? What was that apostle's name?

WRITTEN WORK.

Read and reproduce the report of Ovando's "Sabbath Slaughter," or tell of a massacre after surrender in our own land.

LVI. Bobadilla Usurps Authority—Puts Columbus in Chains and Ships Him to Spain.

Columbus had forced the “Castilian cavaliers” to do dirty work. “They accuse him and his brothers to be unjust men,” says Peter Martyr, “cruel enemies, shedders of Spanish blood . . . upon every light occasion they would rack them, hang them and head them . . . and took pleasure therein.” But worse than the charges of the hidalgos to the king—worse than the cries of the mob, returned goldless from the mines of Ozema, howling around the Alhambra, “Bread, bread for the starving, who have been robbed by the old Admiral of Mosquitoland, where the people go naked and sleep in *hamacs*”—worse than the hate of Bishop Fonseca, or the gall of the guilty Ximeno, came the defection of his faithful Queen. Isabella could see her subjects roast by the thousand for “a little difference in opinion,” but that his minions should take the squaws of the Indian chiefs, she would not endure.

“What right has our admiral to give away the daughters of my vassals?” she exclaims, “or to sell their brothers into bondage!”

In the same vessel in which the rebel Roldan brought over the first crop of Creoles came the Admiral’s letters to the sovereigns of Spain and Castile defending Indian slavery and urging its extension. That was a fatal mistake. It offended the queen and sent a commission to investigate affairs.

Bobadilla came and executed orders with a vengeance, as was common in the XVth century. See *Kettell*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Had Columbus any other alternative but to make the “cavaliers” work?
2. Could he get Indians to build “the Gentlemen’s highway?” Why?
Was not Columbus doing all he could to keep the peace? What better could you have done?
4. Who was Peter Martyr and what did he write?

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell what you think would happen when high-born hidalgos who came for a “glorious time” were put to menial toil “working the roads.”

LVI. The Infamous Trial of the Greatest Discoverer on Earth.

Columbus was doing the best he knew—as you and I are to-day. He had made some mistakes. He had punished the Spanish conspirators—had hung seven of the rebels to gibbets on the beach, where their corpses were still dangling in the wind—had five more in prison, among them Gevara, one daft on Hinamota, the cause of the rebellion—when lo! a ship hove in. There were the bodies hanging from trees!

Bobadilla took a day to look. Next day landed, went to mass and read the royal mandate from the altar. Then broke into the fortress, seized the Admiral's papers, jewels and gold, and scattered his goods among the mob. Columbus was on duty at Bonao, where this royal letter was read:

"To Don Cristoval Colon, Our Admiral of the Ocean Sea:

"We have ordered our Commandador Francisco de Bobadilla to acquaint you with something from us . . . therefore . . . obey him.

I, THE QUEEN.

"Given at Madrid, May 21, 1499."

That settled it. The Admiral reported at San Domingo, where he was thrust into prison. That stolid Espinosa, the "shameless cook, who riveted the fetters with as much readiness as if he were serving him with savory viands," deserves to be mentioned along with our own Booth and Guitcau. The trial was worse than a mockery.

The rebels were all let loose to taunt their "Viceroy" with "You'll dance on the gibbet now!"

"Guilty on seventeen counts!" so proven by the traitors whose necks had barely escaped the halter.

But "guilty" it was! and back in chains he goes.

"Whither are you taking me, Capt. Villejo?"

"To the ship, your Excellency, to embark for Spain."

"To Spain! to Spain, noble Captain; I go gladly!"

"Too bad," said the master of the vessel. "Why not remove those clanking irons?"

"So be it," said the Captain.

"Not so," replies the Admiral; "I will wear them till my sovereigns order them off, and I will keep them as memorials of my services."

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. What became of the chains with which Columbus was bound?
2. Where can "those chains" be seen to-day?

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell what you think of a civil trial wherein only one side is heard? Describe the injustice in full.

LVIII. The Venerable Explorer Arrives in Chains—Then Sails for his Sovereigns Again.

Columbus in chains! swept over Spain.

Queen Isabella heard and wept.

"We lost not a moment," wrote Ferdinand to Columbus, "in setting you free . . . Your innocence is known to all."

The old Admiral was soon on deck again. With the ardor of youth, though in his sixty-sixth year, he sets out in May, 1502, on his fourth voyage to find the strait through the continent direct to the Indies. At San Domingo he is ordered off. Bobadilla was about to sail with a rich cargo, having one nugget of gold, it is said, worth \$2,000. Columbus told them to stay in port.

"What can the old Genoese see in the heavens more than we?" laughed the haughty Bobadilla.

"Put to sea, Governor, and let's be off," shouted Roldan. But the tornado struck them, ere they had been two days on the deep. Down went Bobadilla to the bottom of the sea. All capsized, except a frail caravel that carried the Admiral's gold and papers safe to Spain.

Seeking the strait, he found in Veragua natives with coronets of gold—mosclets and necklets, bracelets and breastlets—mountains of gold, and abundance of corn. This, then, is the place for another colony—his first and last on the continent. They built log cabins for eighty men—never a woman among them. When the squadron set sail the men got lonesome—got sick—desperate! The Indians came and fired them out. That was the end of his colony on the mainland. Columbus was in despair. He went to God in prayer and Deity came down and spoke.

"Whoever that speaker was," writes the pious man, "he gave his parting benison: Fear not, Columbus! only confide! Thy works are written in marble; justice will yet be done thee." See Major's *Select Letters*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. (a) What navigators sailed up the St. Lawrence to reach the Pacific?
(b) Who tried to reach the South Sea by sailing up a river?
2. How did Drake try to find the passage connecting the Atlantic and Pacific?
3. Have you ever seen a genuine likeness of Columbus?

WRITTEN WORK.

Tell how Columbus treated Bobadilla; then how Bobadilla treated Columbus. Give your opinion of the men.

LIX. Last Long Voyage of the Great Discoverer.

On his fourth voyage, the Admiral was unfortunate. From April, 1503, till autumn, 1504, he was quarantined on a hulk of a ship, by the savages. Provisions ran short and Porras got up a mutiny. The heathen made a *corner*¹ on Indian meal and mast. They formed a *trust*, and trebled prices, but no supply from other source. The men rebelled, and fought like hungry tigers. "Ugh! kill 'em self," shrung the savages. Columbus' learning saved him again. He knew of an eclipse to come in five weeks. He waited. On that day he calls a *con-won* of the chiefs and makes them a speech: "We worship the God of the skies," says he, "and this God of thunder is mad at your tribes. He is going to punish you all. In proof of this," added he, "the moon tonight will turn as red as an Indian." The heathen watched till the moon took on a sickly red, then all the tribe set up a yell. The chiefs plead:—

"Give back our moon—we give you corn!" "Let go, old snake, let go!"

"Promise you never will do it again," demands Columbus. "We will—will do—promise—no more—so do!" shrieked all.

"Then run to your tents, bring on your cassava and utias." They ran like deer, and grabbing legs of lizards, big bananas and cakes of meal, feasted all the crew.

On September 12, 1504, he set sail for Spain—arrived, worried and woe-begone, November, 1504, and plead with the king for his life.

"His majesty does not see fit to fulfill what he and the queen, now in glory, promised . . . But I have done my duty . . . I leave the rest to God." Thus resigned, he jogged along on his sleepy mule a few more days over the hills of Andalusia.

On May 20, 1506, from an inn at Seville, the Navigator set sail on his long voyage to his blissful "Porto Santo" in the Christian's home in glory, from which no sailor has yet returned.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. With what reverent expression does the Great Discoverer begin the account of his first voyage?
2. What sublime words were the last heard from the lips of this great man?
3. Did Columbus ever own a slave? Did Washington? Which was the better man? Was Lincoln more kind than Columbus?

WRITTEN WORK.

Read and then write of the kindness of Columbus—how he paid the passage of the rebel sailors who wished to return to Spain. See *Americo*.



LX. Wisdom and Unwisdom of the Great Explorer.

He sets sail on Friday—landed—re-embarked—returned—each on Friday—a “Friday man.” He had Pope Alexander VI fix the “line of demarcation” at the point W. of the Azores where the needle was true to the Pole.” The needle veered, however, and so did the Pope in 1494. The Admiral kept two log-books—one for the seafarul sailors, one for himself and us.

The magnanimous man claimed the king’s pension of 10,000 maravedis for “first sight of land”—Poor Triana turned Turk and died in the arms of Allah. Columbus kidnapped seven of the first “redskins” he found and proposed “the exchange of cannibals (Indians) for Spanish cattle.” On Cuba he had his men sign an affidavit that they believed themselves in Asia—that they could go by land to Spain. All subscribe—with this stipulation, “If any . . . person . . . shall contradict this oath, . . . he shall have his tongue cut out.” *Every sailor kept his longue.* He proved to the Junto “the earth is round,” then wrote (to the king from Paria) “it isn’t!”

At a banquet by the Grand Cardinal Mendoza in honor of the Explorer, he made the egg stand on end, remarking, “That’s the way to do it”—so says the anecdote—not by cracking the shell, but by shaking the yolk to the larger end—a feat as easy as to sail to the Indies. So says Benzon. Try it.

But Benzon did not recognize the chestnut in the cupola of Fiore by Brunelleschi, nearly a century old. It still pleases most people as well as genuine stock.—*H’mor.* Columbus brought the Christian civilization, with all its bloody struggle for supremacy.

His faults were unripe virtues of his time;
His virtues the rare growth of faith sublime.

—*H’mor.*

S.
S. A. S.
X. M. V.
: XPO FERENS. !

What is this pyramid supposed to signify ?
See *Amerigo.*

LXI. The Mortal Remains of the Great Discoverer. Where? O Where?

N. B.—“Cursed be he who moves my bones.”—*Shake.*

The bones of the great Sea-Rover seem destined to make as many trips after being laid to rest as when he was here with them.

First laid away in the convent at Valadolid^(?) (1506); then taken (1513) to Seville; then sent off to be re-entombed (1536-41) in the cathedral at San Domingo; then revaulted at Havana, where tourists gaze with awe and admiration at the effigy which reads :

“O, rest thou, image of the great Colon,
Thousand centuries remain, guarded in thy urn,” . . .

But hush! hist there! “Tell it not in Gath” that the ghouls are after him again, to take the sacred relics to the Quadri-centennial!

The shrine where the curious stare has never held his ashes.

When the treaty of Basle (1795) gave to France that part of San Domingo, the Spaniards “of rank and repute,” Regidor, Don Savinon, Lieut.-Gen. Aristozabel, the Archbishop and others opened a vault and took “some pieces of bones” in a “leaden case.” A solemn cortège bears the casket to a brigantine bound for Havana. These are received with state *éclat* and laid to rest again.

But there was a grand mistake! They took the wrong casket!

On Sept. 8, 1877, the Bishop of San Domingo ordered an excavation made, and there the old leaden casket was found.

Calling in the dignitaries of the city, the President of the Republic, his cabinet and foreign consuls, he opened the casket and the inside of the lid revealed :

“Il trey Es de Varon Dn Cristoval Colon” (Illustrious and Renowned Man,

Christopher Columbus).

All were thunder-struck, as much as if the bones of the Admiral had risen in his coffin and said, “Here I am, gentlemen; what can I do for you to-day?”

The American Consul, Paul Jones, was one of the beholders, and says he “saw no sign of fraud.”

The noted Harisse concludes : “Nothing, absolutely nothing proves that the bones preserved in the cathedral at Havana are really the mortal remains of Christopher Columbus.”

Mr. J. G. Shea sums up thus : “The Havana remains are without a shadow of proof.”

Read *Mag. Amer. Hist.*, Winsor, Amerigo's *Colombo*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. How long did the remains of Columbus go without a monumental line or even a word to show where they were?
2. What was inscribed on the monument Ferdinand had erected to Columbus?
3. What tombs in America are visited most?

LXII. Symposium—What Historians Say of the Great Discoverer.

The first among men.—*Delavigne*.

His soul was superior to the age in which he lived.—*Clauder*.

Columbus was a man of inventive genius.—*W. Irving*.

He gave a new world to civilized man.—*Chas. Sumner*.

His life was the most joyless of which we have any record.—*Akiss*.

To Columbus belongs the undivided honor of first making real the grand idea of a Western World.—*Gilman*.

He was as magnanimous as it is possible for a sensitive person to be.—*Hicks*.

Columbus was mean and selfish . . . No depravity could be attributed to him which was too gross for belief. The ruling traits of his character were hypocrisy and avarice.—*Goudrich*.

Columbus stands deservedly at the head of that most useful band of men—the heroic cranks in history.—*Chauncy M. Dyer*.

The historian will find it difficult to point to a single blemish in his moral character.—*Prescott*.

Columbus' discovery of the New World was the effect of an active genius, acting upon a regular plan, executed with no less courage than perseverance.—*Roberston*.

Columbus' imagination was eager and unfortunately ungovernable. It led him to a great discovery, which he was not seeking for; and he was far enough right to make his errors more emphatic. If his mental and moral equipoise had been as true, and his judgment as clear as his spirit was lofty and impressive, he would have controlled the actions of men as readily as he subjected their imaginations to his will.—*Winsor*.

HISTORICAL RECREATIONS.

1. Why did Bishop Fonseca try to injure Columbus?
2. Why did King Ferdinand interfere with the rights and emoluments he had granted? Was that just or honest in him?
3. Why should De Bry and Philopono malign his character?
4. Should we read the books that belie a great man or those that give him credit for the good he has done? Which are the best books on Columbus?
5. Have our best presidents or our poorest been the most maligned? Why?

WRITTEN WORK.

Write what you think about Columbus as a great and good man.

LXIII. The True Character of Columbus.

The great sailor was a genuine genius—a fanatic; but he no more knew it than he knew he had discovered America instead of the Indies. He had convinced himself, or it had convinced him, that he was chosen of God to lead the way, to spread the white sails of commerce across the western waters and carry the gospel to the heathen. He brooded over this idea till it brooded over him. He scarce knew whence his convictions came, but he referred them to Deity, as good people do. He believed in divine guidance and followed what he thought the sign from heaven. He was only a little more superstitious in his belief than we. But he perfid'd his life on that faith which gave you and me this happy Christian country. His "new intuition" may have been "the result of intellectual reciprocity," but he had no reason to suspect it so, any more than the inventor of the phonograph has to conclude he did not invent that device. He knows he did. So did Columbus.

Genius alone is original; and Columbus felt that he was going it alone—alone, with the help of God. And if the MS. in his own hand writing in the Colombina Lib. at Seville, shows that he "floats at the grounds of reasonable progress," and "that he was independent of the influence of his times" it sounds uncharitable to say that "saner minds are not thereby prevented from surveying" that progress.

He discovered America himself, and had a right to a patent on it.

Genius is a Phaeton that obeys no bit or bridle. It is not subject to the rules of common minds, but makes rules for common men to go by, and achieves unheard of feats for philosophers to wonder at.

Such was Christopher Columbus; though wronged in life and maligned in death. Yet the great Pan-American Commonwealth shall wake up each centennial year, to laud his name and call him blessed! And all civilized tongues shall unite in grandest requiems to that saintly soul: "Rest thee; sleep and be at peace in the silent waiting land, O great exemplar! noble benefactor! all hearts revere thy name—the name of the "Great Colombo!" Read Amerigo's *Donne Colombo*.

RECREATIONS.

1. What one discovery has been of most importance to the human race? Why?
2. What one invention has been of most importance to the human race? Why?

WRITTEN WORK.

Read any good biography of Columbus, then write your opinion of his character and the age in which he lived.

LXIV. Brief Biography of Christopher Columbus.

We have no authentic record of his birth or boyhood.

He was probably born between 1450 and 1456, near Genoa.

His father's name was Domenico Colombo, his mother's maiden name Susanna Fontanarossa.

In his youth he studied grammar and arithmetic, Latin and astronomy later. "Most Serene Princess: I went to sea very young, and have continued it to this day," is the whole story. His son Fernandus perverted facts to suit his fancy. He was in the service of John of Anjou against Naples, about 1459. "I was sent to Tunis by King Rene to capture the galley Fernandina," about 1460.

About 1470, he arrived at Lisbon, where he married Felipa Perestrello. From a notarial document dated Aug. 26, 1472, he assumed a debt of his father's at Savona to be paid "in woolen goods." In 1473, he signed a quit-claim for his mother to sell some land at Savona.

These are the earliest documentary accounts, except that in bank at Genoa, 1463.

"In 1477, I navigated one hundred leagues beyond Thule." "I have been through Guinea and to England." He conferred with King Afonso prior to 1484.

Appears at the monastery of La Rabida, about 1485.

First record in Spain: "May 5, 1487. Paid Christoval Colon, foreigner, 300 maravedis; May 14, . . . 4000 maravedis; Oct. 15, . . . 4000 maravedis." April 17, 1492, at Santa Fe, articles of agreement were signed by "the kings of Castile" making him an Admiral and a Don.

The Admiral sets sail on that ever-memorable day, Aug. 3, 1492, with three small vessels and 120 men. Oct. 12th he lands on Guanahani—takes possession in the name of his sovereigns—captures five men, seven women and three children. Founds La Navidad in Dec., on Hispaniola. Jan. 13, 1493, he has his first skirmish with the natives. After a cruise of 7 mos. 12 days, he returns to Palos, March 15, 1493—has a grand ovation at Barcelona, April 18th. Sets sail again, from Cadiz, Sept. 25th, with a fleet of three ships and fourteen caravels, carrying 1200 to 1500 men—finds La Navidad in ruins, and builds a walled city, Isabella, Dec., '93, which is soon deserted. He sends home five ship-loads of natives to be sold in Seville. Has a big battle in the Vega—routs the natives and subjugates the island. He ships innocent heathen to Spain as slaves, and on his third voyage to America, brings whole cargoes of criminals let loose from prison to "go as colonists to the Indies." He discovers the continent and gathers gold and pearls. Is shipped to Spain "in irons," like a common criminal. Makes a fourth voyage, attempts a settlement on the mainland and abandons it. Returns to Spain, and dies at Valladolid, May 20, 1506, while repeating, "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit."

NOTE.—The Chronicle of Valladolid, extending from 1333 to 1539, makes no mention of the death of Columbus, though noting all other trifling news. Peter Martyr, writing his history at that time in the same town, recording each trivial event, gives not a word on the death of this immortal man!

When or where this greatest of discoverers was born, or where he now sleeps, no mortal knows. Are you any surer of beholding his actual picture than of looking upon his real ashes?

See Amerigo's *Colombo*, Winsor, Shea, *Mag. Amer. Hist.*

